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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

EGYPT'S PRO-U.S. STANCE SEEN TO BE WEAKENING

Camp David Treaty Criticized

LD222002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Sep 84

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Leonid Rassadin report from Cairo]

[Text] The Sadat euphoria around Camp David is long past now. The barbaric Israel aggression against Lebanon in particular has had a sobering effect. Following the bloody massacre perpetrated 2 years ago by the Israeli butchers and their accomplices in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, Egypt recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv. The Egyptian-Israeli relations were de facto frozen. Furthermore, Cairo later firmly condemned the new agreement on strengthening the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel and warned about its catastrophic consequences. And a short while ago Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, declared his deep disappointment in the face of the U.S. stance in the UN Security Council where the U.S. representative vetoed a draft resolution condemning the repressive acts by Israeli interventionists in the occupied areas of Lebanon. The present policy of Egypt--bound by the Camp David fetters--is in many ways contradictory with regard to a Near East settlement. Nevertheless, in this respect the growth of anti-American feeling is also quite obvious.

Egypt is not only a Near Eastern country but also an African country. Preparations are under way in Cairo for the forthcoming OAU summit conference. In this connection, the leader of People's Angola recently paid his first official visit to Cairo and held talks with Mubarak, president of Egypt. The two heads of state mainly discussed the problems of the African continent. They stressed the need to withdraw the troops of the South African racists from Angola, and confirmed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and its vanguard SWAPO.

Arabic-Language Commentary

LD150231 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Commentary by Aleksandr Timishkin]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Six years ago, the details of an anti-Arab long-term conspiracy were planned very secretly. The conspiracy was later given a luxurious name: Camp David Middle East Peace Accord. The then

American President and Israeli prime minister, using generous promises and the tactic of twisting arms, were able to convince President Sadat to sign the treaty. In exchange for his real betrayal of the interests of his people and the other Arab peoples, Sadat obtained promises for returning the Sinai Peninsula, which was occupied by Israel in 1967, to Egypt. The officials and media of the countries party to the Camp David Accord praised this event. They were and still are presenting it as evidence for the sincerity of their so-called pursuit of peace in the Middle East.

The Washington Administration today does not spare any effort or praise in attempting to revive the so-called Camp David peace operation. These attempts are primarily concentrated on Egypt, the only Arab country that participated in these accords, and in whose policies there appears increasingly and tangibly signs of realism. During the 6 years which have passed since the formulation of the unilateral Camp David bargain, it has become clear to everybody that it has nothing to do with efforts to reach a real, just and permanent comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. On the contrary, the chances for such a settlement have become more remote, and the situation in the region escalated sharply, especially after the Israeli-American aggression against Lebanon. By the way, the latter event led to the creation of a coldness in the relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv, relations which are governed by the so-called peace treaty which was signed for implementing the Camp David Accord. After the beginning of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Cairo recalled its ambassador to Tel Aviv and announced that he will not go back if the enemy does not withdraw completely from Lebanese territories.

Recently, another factor appeared in principle in Cairo policies. By this I mean, gentlemen, the approval of the Egyptian Government to participate in the work of an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East crisis, knowing that the [words indistinct] of the Camp David policies and those who practice it strongly oppose the holding of such a conference. This is because the ultimate aim of their policies is forcing a capitulatory unilateral settlement for the crisis on the Arabs, and forcing an American-style peace. This stance by Cairo led to uneasiness in Washington and Tel Aviv. They are telling Cairo frankly and insistently that this step cannot be without certain consequences for Egypt.

Last, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to draw your attention to the following step by Cairo, which is the normalization of official relations with the Soviet Union. It is known that Egypt, and primarily its economy, are the ones who suffered as a result of the deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union. The adoption of the Camp David policies at the same time led to Egypt's becoming isolated in the Arab world. Breaking this isolation is the issue now. Thank you and good-bye.

CSO: 1807/7

INTERNATIONAL

BLOC SCHOLARLY CONFERENCE ON THIRD-WORLD CONFLICTS

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 84 pp 195-198

[Article by Learned Secretary of the "Developing [Third-World] Countries and Problems of Peace and Disarmament" Section of the Scientific Council on Researching Problems of Peace and Disarmament and Candidate of Historical Sciences N. Lebedeva: "Developing [Third-World] Countries: International Conflicts and Security Problems"]

[Text] The "Developing [Third-World] Countries' Policy and Economic System" Problems Commission for Multilateral Cooperation of Socialist Countries' Academies of Sciences (MPK) and the "Developing [Third-World] Countries and Problems of Peace and Disarmament" Section of the Scientific Council on Researching Problems of Peace and Disarmament conducted a conference on this topic in November, 1983 in the city of Pushchino (Moscow Oblast). Scientists from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, USSR and CSSR participated in it.

The scientific program of the conference provided for discussion of the topic according to the following basic directions: problems of conflict theory, the place of conflicts in the opposition of two socioeconomic systems, conflicts and the arms race on global and regional levels, and peaceful settlement of conflicts--the way to providing for security and socioeconomic progress.

In the opening address Academician Ye. Primakov, chairman of the MPK and scientific council section, noted the great urgency of the problems that were submitted for consideration. The conditions of aggravation of the international situation demand the unification of efforts by scientists or the fraternal countries for further thorough development of a theory of international conflicts and a critical analysis of bourgeois ideas in this area. On the one hand, the sharp increase in the level of confrontation of imperialism with world socialism and the national liberation movement and, on the other hand, a deepening of the differentiation and intensification of social and political tension in the developing [Third-World] states lead to the appearance and development of a number of new tendencies in the policy of the Western powers, and first and foremost the United States. These tendencies consist of more compactly combining global and regional aspects in foreign policy, exceeding the limits of bloc alliances that have been concluded already in searches for new forms of coalition ties on an informal basis, strengthening relations with

local pro-imperialistic forces, expanding their military presence in various forms and in various regions of the world, and transferring the NATO mechanism that is operating in Europe to other regions of the globe. Finally, it is striving for the broader use of conflict situations in Asia, Africa and Latin America by means of both provocation and "settlement" of conflicts, as well as the use of tactics for coordinating them and so forth. Imperialist policy undoubtedly leads to an increase of tension in the developing world [Third World]. During the last decade, the center of gravity of international conflicts obviously have been shifted to this zone. Up to 97 percent of all localized conflicts occur here. Asia (about 50 percent) became the main hotbed of conflict situations, then follow Africa (32 percent) and Latin America (15 percent).

Specialists from Soviet academic and departmental institutes of international stature--V. Gantman, M. Khrustalev, Ye. Tarabrin, V. Lukin, D. Petrov, A. Glinkin, V. Tikhomirov and others--presented lectures and reports at the conference. Researchers from other countries, including F. Vykhodil (CSSR), A. Parvanov (People's Republic of Bulgaria) and Kh. Shteber (GDR), made about 10 lectures and reports.

The most characteristic feature of the conference was the close coordination of two plans for examining the topic of analyzing specific conflict situations in the developing world [Third World] and the state of affairs in the planet's "hot spots" and discussing a broad range of over-all questions on the theory of international conflicts. In this case, it was emphasized that Marxism-Leninism creates reliable preconditions for thorough and systemic research of international conflicts and revelation of their roles under present conditions and for a scientific search for possible ways of giving advance notice and settling dangerously explosive situations. The pledge of successful study of international conflicts is in the observance of a specific and historical approach to given phenomena and to the creative use of the over-all methodological tooling that is being worked out within the limits of Marxist-Leninist theory of international relations.

As was pointed out at the conference, not a single scientific classification of conflicts can provide a universal typology that would reflect all possible international situations at the present and in the future and that could accommodate the entire variety of constantly developing international relations. Therefore, it is necessary to push away from practice and actual situations. The research of any international conflict assumes the revelation of its key elements. First and foremost, this is a revelation of the essence of the conflict--the actual contradictions of interests and goals of its participants. Inasmuch as these interests and goals always have a complex hierarchical structure, the compilation of a dynamic "map of contradictions" of the parties in the conflict is necessary.

The next stage is uncovering the "operations network" of these parties for revelation of their strategy and tactics. The latter is an independent and, moreover, most important task without the resolution of which it is impossible to predict changes in the behavior of the conflict's participants. The actualization and precise definition of such concepts of international conflict

theory as goals, resources, correlation of forces, perception of each other by the parties, and so forth occur in the process of analyzing their interaction.

On the basis of analyzing historical materials of the 1970's and 1980's, those who spoke pointed out that, for all the peculiarities of each specific international conflict during this period, all of them possess certain general features. And what is more, the totality of objective and subjective factors, which give rise to the policy of imperialistic forces, according to many aspects causes general tendencies for the occurrence and development of conflicts in the world regions that are being considered.

At the conference considerable attention was devoted to a critical analysis of the basic trends of researching international conflicts by Western, and first and foremost American, political analysts. While examining one of those trends that is of an applied nature--"event analysis" (situational analysis), the speakers pointed out that its spokesmen aren't succeeding in revealing the essence and substance of conflict dynamics, and they are stating only the external and superficial layers of the process. "Mechanisms for following" the development of international conflict and crisis situations and systems for "early notification alarms" concerning the danger of their occurrence, and which are based on the method of various kinds of "event analysis", proved to be hopeless.

The conference participants unmasked the "conflict strategy" of imperialism, and first and foremost that of the United States. This policy is directed towards weakening the role and influence of developing [Third-World] countries in international political and economic relations, creating all kinds of obstacles to national liberation movements, transforming existent progressive regimes, weakening the convergence process of liberated countries with the states of socialist cooperation, undermining the antiimperialist direction of the policy of developing [Third-World] countries, and so forth. The imperialist forces are advancing with a united front against world socialism and the national liberation movement. And in this sense at the present time, one can speak about the "united conflict strategy" of world imperialism. At the same time, each imperialist power is working out its own version of "conflict strategy" and its own approaches to various conflicts. Japan was cited as an example. On the one hand, it furthers the development of conflict situations and instability in the region of Southeast Asia, and, on the other hand, it attempts to play the role of intermediary between the West and the countries of Asia.

Criticism of the well-known American ideas was combined with an unmasking of specific actions of the United States in "controlling" and "managing" crisis situations and in their "resolution" in the interests of monopolies. The aggressive actions of the United States in the Near East and Latin America and its interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Iraqi-Iranian conflict were examined from this point of view.

The link of the meeting's topic with the problems of regionalism, as well as with the arms race and the militarization of a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, was revealed. It was emphasized that the developing

[Third-World] countries' striving for regional solidarity, which is directed against imperialist interference in their affairs, is positive and natural, and it enjoys every kind of support of the socialist states. However, the thesis on the necessity of "equal remoteness" from the great powers still exists among some politicians of developing [Third-World] countries. But in a practical way "equal remoteness" of this kind weakens the natural alliance of the national liberation movement with real socialism.

Attention was directed to the fact that the considerable "conflict potential" of the developing world [Third World] is connected not only with the legacy of colonialism, but also with the processes of postcolonial development that leads to socioeconomic and political polarization in this world. Some countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in which capitalist attitudes are gaining a foothold, are beginning to appear as certain subimperialist centers that are promoting an intensification of the "conflict potential" of the given regions. As the conference participants noted, the present United States administration is seeking to widely use this potential for implementing its confrontational course. The policy of American imperialism in the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia and the Far East and on the African continent and in Latin America is indicative of this. A number of lectures and speeches was devoted to an analysis of the various aspects of putting the "conflict strategy" of the United States into effect in the indicated regions.

During the examination of some of the peculiar features of imperialism's "conflict strategy" and its connection with the arms race on global and regional levels, a tendency was indicated towards the globalization of conflicts and maximization of the arms race in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and that aggravates the international situation in a considerable manner. First and foremost, the increasing frequency and expansion of the geography of conflicts, the involvement in them of allies of the United States not only from a number of developing [Third-World] states but also from countries of the developing world [Third World], and the attempts of the West to use their human and material resources are indicators of an increase in the level of confliction. One must consider as well the intensification of Western deliveries of weapons first of all to the confliction zones, and that leads to an increase in the militarization level in these regions. In addition to weapons deliveries the United States also is using other forms and methods of interference and pressure, including informal agreements for military cooperation on a bilateral basis.

The conference participants highly evaluated the foreign policy course and peace initiatives of the USSR and the entire socialist commonwealth and their efforts to rally all peace-loving forces for preventing and prohibiting conflict situations in the world, settling them, and relaxing international tension based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of all states.

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INTERNATIONAL

BLOC SCHOLARLY CONFERENCE ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT PROBLEMS

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 84 pp 199-202

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences G. Kolykhalova of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute: "Urgent Problems of the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] An international symposium that was conducted in Moscow in December, 1983 by the "Developing [Third-World] Countries' Policy and Economic System" Problems Commission for Multilateral Cooperation of Socialist Countries' Academies of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute was devoted to this topic. Representatives of the scientific centers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, SRV, GDR, Cuba, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR and CSSR participated in the symposium. The complicated and complex processes of a political, economic and international nature that are inherent in the nonaligned movement--one of the most authoritative people's movements for equitable development, independence and social progress--were the focus of attention of the scientists. A detailed analysis of this exceptionally important phenomenon of international life during the postcolonial period was given at the symposium.

The meeting's participants listened to the following speeches of Soviet scientists: USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member G. Kim on "The Nonaligned Movement--An Important Factor in Contemporary International Relations", M. Zeynalov on "Sociopolitical Forces of the Afro-Asian Countries and the Non-aligned Movement", M. Pankin on "Economic Problems of the Nonaligned Movement", Ye. Tarabrin on "The Role and Place of African Countries in the Nonaligned Movement", A. Glinkin on "United States Policy in the Caribbean Basin and the Nonaligned Movement", as well as about 20 reports.

Director of the SRV's KON [Commission of Social Sciences] Southeast Asian Institute Phan Duc Zuong, S. G. Castanedo (Cuban Academy of Sciences Research Center for Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America), R. Wunshe (GDR Institute of International Relations), F. Vykhodil (CSSR Institute of International Relations), P. Petkov (People's Republic of Bulgaria Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration), M. T. Nad' (Hungarian People's Republic Institute of International Relations), N. Kalina (Socialist Republic of Romania Institute of Political Sciences), director of the University imeni Humboldt School of Asiatic Research D. Weidemann (GDR), V. Sadzikovsky and M. Malinovsky (Polish

People's Republic Institute of International Relations), S. K. Goranov (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute of Contemporary Social Theories) and Ya. Filipisky (CSSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute) spoke at the symposium.

Questions pertaining to the place and role of the nonaligned movement, which unites two-thirds of the world's states in its ranks and in the contemporary system of international relations, were central ones in the speeches. Having appeared in the world arena as a result of the struggle of the peoples of former colonial and dependent countries for revitalization, economic independence and decolonization in the full sense of this word, the nonaligned movement is becoming an even more important factor that influences the correlation of forces in the world and world politics. An essentially new position, which was advanced by Academician Ye. Primakov, was examined in detail in connection with this at the symposium: obviously, in the situation that has been created it would already be erroneous to consider the structure of international relations as just binomial as before. The liberated countries, which are advancing as a definite historical community, formed a third subsystem of international relations.

While analyzing the various manifestations of the growing influence of the nonaligned movement in the world arena, the discussion participants emphasized uncompromising anticolonialism, the objective and consistent antiimperialism of this movement, and its over-all democratic content. The nonaligned states are advancing sufficiently with a united front against foreign intervention and the threat of using military force with respect to them, against the kindling of conflicts among developing [Third-World] countries and the militarization of them, against the creation of military bases and strong points of the imperialist powers on their territories and so forth.

The noticeable activation of the role of the nonaligned movement in solving the main problem of the present--war and peace--was noted in a majority of the lectures and speeches. The antiwar and antiimperialist trend and the resolute speeches for the preservation of universal peace, for disarmament--especially nuclear--and a halt in the arms race, and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe are attracting an absolute majority of new states to this movement, and they are becoming the platform that is uniting the countries of a different social orientation. The opinion was expressed that, under the conditions of objectively reducing the unifying importance of the anticolonialism factor and the growing socioeconomic contradictions between developing [Third-World] countries, the over-all goal--the struggle for the preservation of universal peace and for nuclear disarmament and the dissolution of military blocs--can become a new, ponderable and stabilizing force in rallying the ranks of the nonaligned states.

While characterizing the nonaligned movement as an important factor in preserving peace and developing the principles of peaceful coexistence, the speakers highly evaluated the positive contribution of this movement to contemporary international relations and they pointed to its unused reserves, particularly in providing for peaceful conditions of development for all states, in halting the arms race and also in eliminating and prohibiting interstate conflicts, especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The urgent problems of the nonaligned movement were examined at the symposium both from the political and the economic points of view. A great deal of attention was devoted to its specifically historical development, first of all in Asia where it was conceived and took form, as well as in Africa and Latin America to which it spread later. An approach of this kind made it possible to provide a more or less integral picture of the nonaligned movement, to outline its over-all political and economic configurations, to reveal the diversity and contradictory nature of specific forms of its manifestation including its "continental characteristics", to discover the nature and tendency for the development of contradictions within the movement itself, and to evaluate ways that are being suggested for resolving them.

First of all, the economic aspects of the nonaligned movement and the position of the developing [Third-World] countries in the world economy were subjected to profound analysis. It was noted that in the 1970's economic development was advanced to a number of paramount tasks that must be resolved by the nonaligned countries. Coordination of the struggle for peace and political independence with efforts in consolidating economic sovereignty and with economic decolonization imparts a complex nature--both political and economic--to the entire nonaligned movement.

Attention was directed to the fact that the dependent state of the developing [Third-World] countries in the world capitalist economy, the expansion of their exploitation that is accompanied by the extortion of national wealth for the highly developed imperialist states, and the inequitable position of the liberated countries in their trading ties with the West have led to a dangerous increase, which has assumed astronomical dimensions (over 600 billion dollars), in their foreign indebtedness and to their further lag in economic indicators in the world economic structure. That's precisely why the nonaligned movement is setting for itself the goal of struggling for complete freedom, which includes the economic sphere too, social progress and equality in economic and trade relations. The collective actions of the nonaligned states in the area of international economic relations and the struggle for a radical reorganization of the world economic system and for a new world economic order, including by means of interstate negotiations on all these problems, are promoting this.

As was noted at the symposium, the activation of cooperation among its own members became the central task of the nonaligned movement's economic strategy. The nonaligned movement exerted a decisive influence on the formation of a united front for protecting the economic interests of the developing [Third-World] countries in the international arena under the conditions of growing hostility with imperialist policy and the practice of neocolonialism.

During the course of discussing the economic strategy of the nonaligned countries, the debatable thesis was advanced that, given the preserved community of economic position and unity of actions of these countries on economic matters, the actual differences that exist among them in the practice of their foreign economic ties in a number of cases can outweigh general interests, and particularly during the period of reorganizing the international economic system.

Considerable attention at the symposium was devoted to analyzing the correlation of the processes of political polarization and socioeconomic

differentiation of the countries--participants in the nonaligned movement--on the one hand, and the factors of their unity, convergence of interests and community of actions in world politics on the other. The opinion was substantiated that, in spite of the parallelism of integrating and disintegrating processes in the area of political and economic relations among the developing [Third-World] countries, there is a solid base for their joint actions in the political and economic realms of international relations. This base is sufficiently solid to provide for viability of the movement for the foreseeable future and success in the struggle for the general interests of the liberated states and for the unity of actions in the global problems of the present.

The long-range prospects of the nonaligned movement and the features of its new stage of development, which is characterized by the fact that at the present time in their political strategy the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are coordinating in a closer manner the over-all factors for the development of a world community--such as universal peace, rapprochement and disarmament--with peaceful coexistence and accelerated economic development of the liberated states themselves, were widely discussed.

The possibilities for intensifying the role of the nonaligned movement in international relations was examined in connection with the nature and dimensions of those social and political forces on which the movement within the participating countries relies and with the differences in their actual foreign policy course. The characteristics of the organizational structure and international status of the nonaligned movement were analyzed as well. The vulnerability of the concept of so-called equal remoteness of the nonaligned states in world politics and the unpromising prospects of using this concept in political practice were indicated in a number of speeches from class positions.

The speakers emphasized that intensifying the role of the nonaligned movement under the conditions of the acutely aggravated international situation is of utmost importance in connection with the objective coincidence of the interests of the developing [Third-World] states and world socialist cooperation both in the plan for struggling against the imperialist policy of aggression and militarism and in the plan for resolving the problems of economic and political development of the liberated countries. Mutual understanding and mutual support of the socialist and nonaligned states in the world arena are particularly fruitful in such realms as struggling for peace and providing security; reorganizing international economic relations on a democratic, fair and equitable basis; eliminating conflict situations in Asia, Africa and Latin America; creating zones of peace in these regions; and others. Real socialism as a matter of fact projects itself as a powerful force that promotes the resolution of the complex socioeconomic tasks that confront the overwhelming majority of liberated countries. Normalization of the international political climate for the USSR and the other states of socialism is inseparable from eliminating the underdeveloped condition and gradually reducing the gap in the economic development levels of the world's countries.

The symposium participants supported a further unification of the efforts of scientific socialist countries in researching such an important and complex problem of contemporary international relations as the nonaligned movement.

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PRODUCTION OF VIDEO RECORDERS BEGUN WITH MISGIVINGS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by P. Timofeyev, Voronezh-Moscow,: "And, [Television] Instantaneousness Will Stop" under the rubric "Series Production of Domestic Video Recorders Is Proceeding"]

[Text] SKEPTIC: A VIDEO RECORDER IN MY HOME? NEVER! THIS MEANS--GOODBYE TO BOOKS, HOUSEHOLD CHORES PUT OFF, AND THE START OF VISITS BY GUESTS. AND, THIS MEANS THAT I HAVE TO WATCH THE SAME PROGRAM WITH THEM FOR THE UMPTEENTH TIME? IMAGINE: THEY COME, ARE GLUED TO THE SCREEN, THERE IS NO CONVERSATION, NO SOCIALIZING. WE SHALL BECOME UNSOCIABLE WITH THIS VIDEO RECORDER, WE SHALL BECOME AN ACCESSORY TO THE CASSETTE TOY.

OPTIMIST: THERE IS ONLY ONE THING I CAN SAY: FINALLY! THE VIDEO RECORDER OPENS SUCH PROSPECTS FOR OUR LEISURE HOURS--IT SIMPLY TAKES YOUR BREATH AWAY. ALL THE TREASURES OF CULTURE--ARE YOURS! YOU TAKE A CASSETTE, LIKE A BOOK OFF A SHELF, AND IN YOUR HOME YOU HAVE YELENA OBRAZTSOVA, EMIL GILELS, RAYMOND PAULS OR THE RUSSIAN MUSEUM, KIZHI...WHATEVER ONE LIKES. YOU WANT TO STOP TELEVISION INSTANTANEOUSNESS--GO AHEAD.

Cassette cinema is no longer a rarity, and people are starting to get used to it, the same as they became used to the television set, and then to digital watches and calculators. Our industry has mastered the series production of video color cassette recorders, which meet the best world standards, with Electronics VM-12.

So far, the video recorder may be purchased only in Voronezh, where it is produced.

With the first months of Electronics VM-12 sales and the first buyers, experience in video recorder service accumulated and small details were found that the producer plant will have to take into consideration. ("The set is missing an electric cord for recording from one recorder to the other," complains M. Sorokin of Moscow, for example).

Meanwhile, the question put to the Deputy General Director of the Electronics Combine, V. M. Litvinov, is: when will Electronics VM-12 be sold in other cities of the country?

"In cities, where we have company stores, we shall start to trade as soon as there are suitable premises ready for sales, rentals and service. At this time, work on the video camera for Electronics VM-12 is being completed. I think it will be ready by fall. We are working on new models of video cassette recorders: one recorder will be of higher quality than the VM-12 and the other, just the opposite, a simplified model. The production capacity of our combine allows for saturation of the domestic market with high quality video recorders. And, not only the domestic market, Electronics VM-12 has been accepted as the basic model for four countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid: Bulgaria, Hungary, German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia."

One sore question, which all video recorder owners ask, remains to be discussed.

"It is difficult to understand why there are only blank cassettes for sale and no video cassettes are being sold as yet," complains V. Kaplun, a mathematician from Voronezh. "One would like to have in a home video library not only that which can be recorded from a television screen. Rental studios should be opened, I believe, as well as video studios, similar to the recording studios."

So, the question is--what should we watch?

This question is quite important. We are far from indifferent as to what is recorded on the blank cassettes of owners. The screens of video recorders should not be dulled by the output of "fast operators", who now are already trying to extract profit by illicitly offering questionable video recordings (our paper wrote about these attempts in the article "This Type of Cinema..."). So, the question "What should we watch?" may be supplemented with others: who is engaged in the preparation of a "repertoire" for video equipment and when will we see the long-awaited and diversified productions, which will meet high standard tastes and will form them?

"Already at this time more than a hundred video programs have been prepared," answers V. K. Fedorov, director of the Moscow Special Artistic-Planning Office, "Estel"--including popular artistic films and telefilms, comedy films, adventure and historical tapes, stage performances, church programs, and collections of animated cartoons. Study program cassettes are being prepared for institutes and schools.

Video recordings should be available for sale by the end of this year. The first video rental studio will open in Voronezh. Advance orders will be taken at Electronics company stores for a video program that was liked. The films "Beloye Solntse pustyni" [White Sun of the Desert], "Starshiy syn" [Eldest Son], and "Tot samyy Myunkhgauzen" [That Same Munchausen] and concert programs with the participation of T. Shmyg, L. Gurchenko and A. Pugacheva have been recorded.

The impatience of viewers is understandable: one wants to utilize quickly and completely the marvelous potentialities of video engineering. But, one will have to wait: the business is new, it needs a manager, and a video center is needed as well as special studios.

Well, we'll wait. The century of video is just starting, everything lies ahead of it.

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NATIONAL

TIKHONOV BOOK ON SOVIET ECONOMY REVIEWED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 16, Aug 84 (signed to press 7 Aug 84)
pp 9-13

[Unsigned review of N.A. Tikhonov's "Soviet Economy: Achievements, Problems, Prospects": "The Dynamism of the Soviet Economy"]

[Text] Under present-day conditions, the efforts of Communist Party members and all the rest of the Soviet citizens are concentrated on implementing the socioeconomic program set down by our party's 26th Congress, which was put into concrete form by the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It is here, to use the Leninist expression, that one sees the crux of our work, of our policy. And that is understandable. Economics has always been and continues to be the chief sphere in the creative activity of the party and the nation, and it plays a determining role in the improvement of developed socialism and in the steady rise in the material and cultural level of Soviet citizens.

In our country at the present time, as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko comments, we are observing the firm and consistent carrying out of a major conversion of the national economy toward intensification. "We can go ahead more quickly and we want to do so," Comrade K.U. Chernenko says. "We can and must resolve in a much more energetic manner the problems of the intensive development of the economy, because it is only on that basis that we can carry out the fuller and fuller satisfying of the material and spiritual needs of the nation."

The resolution of this strategic task is linked by the party in the most immediate manner with the broader extension of the initiative and creativity of the masses, with their most active inclusion in the administration of the affairs of the state and society. It is toward this that the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were directed.

Soviet citizens, closely consolidated around the Communist Party, by their selfless, inspired labor are reinforcing the might of our motherland and are firmly proceeding along their chosen path--the path of communist creation and peace. Socialism has been proving, in an increasingly meaningful and convincing manner, its indisputable advantages. During the past 5 years the

USSR national income increased by almost 19 percent as compared with 6 percent in the United States. The production of industrial output during that period increased by 18 percent in our country, but by only 1 percent in the United States; and labor productivity by 14 percent in our country and only 3 percent in the United States.

Our achievements have been the fruit of the selfless, heroic labor performed by Soviet citizens and the result of the purposeful activity of the party and the Soviet state to assure the more complete use of the capabilities of the economy of developed socialism. This multifaceted activity is thoroughly and completely revealed in the book, recently published by APN [Academy of Pedagogical Sciences], by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov, "Sovetskaya Ekonomika: Dostizheniya, Problemy, Perspektivy" ["Soviet Economy: Achievements, Problems, Prospects"]. Addressed both to the Soviet and the foreign reader, it convincingly proves the advantages of the socialist system, its ability to resolve successfully the complicated social problems in the interests of the person of labor.

The materials in the book, the preelection speech of N.A. Tikhonov, his statement at the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, containing the statement of the USSR Council of Ministers concerning its forthcoming activity, provide a brilliant idea of the basic stages in the development of the USSR national economy, its present-day condition, and its immediate future. Our party's economic strategy at the present stage is aimed at accelerating the intensification of production, at raising the productive forces to a qualitatively new level, at achieving a major increase in the productivity of social labor, and on that basis assuring the further improvement of the standard of living of the Soviet citizens. Judged on the basis of its historic scope, importance, and consequences, the conversion of our national economy to methods of intensive development can justifiably be placed in the same rank as such a profound transformation as socialist industrialization, which fundamentally changed our country's outward appearance.

Under these conditions it is necessary first of all to make more effective use of the tremendous production potential. It is necessary to achieve the complete work load placed upon our production capacities, to wage a decisive struggle against losses, to make thrifty use of work time, and to carry out all measures to develop the initiative and creativity of the masses which are aimed at the economical use of inner reserves. Economizing in every way, small or large, promised large benefits. Suffice it to state that above-plan reduction of production costs by only half a percent, in industry alone, saves funds that are sufficient for the additional construction of approximately 300,000 apartments that can house a million Soviet citizens. Or take another example. The increase in industry of labor productivity by 1 percent in excess of the established plan is equivalent to increasing output by several billion rubles. And all these funds are used to improve the working and living conditions of Soviet citizens, to provide medical service, and to build housing.

A large place in the book is occupied by questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Our country has at its disposal a large scientific-technical potential. We have almost 1.5 million scientific workers—one-fourth of their number throughout the world. The USSR accounts for one-third of the production of worldwide scientific output.

The broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology has been called upon to contribute to the rapid and continuous renovation of all the branches of the national economy. Under the present-day conditions special emphasis is placed on the need to raise the technical level of machinebuilding. It is precisely machinebuilding that can and must act quickly to assimilate and incorporate in highly effective, reliable machinery, instruments, and technological lines everything that is new and advanced that our scientific and engineering minds are creating.

Plans are being made for accelerated development, particularly of electronics, which opens up fundamentally new opportunities for the complete automation of production, a change in the nature of labor, and a sharp increase in its productivity. Within the next few years, the author of the book states, it is planned to produce millions of microprocessors, and hundreds of thousands of micro- and minicomputers. This will make it possible to accelerate the construction of robots. Robots provide the opportunity to replace man in dangerous, monotonous, or nonprestigious manual operations. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase the production of robots by a factor of 7.

One of the key trends in the intensification of social production is the saving of raw materials and of fuel and energy resources, the reduction of their expenditure per unit of final national-economic results. Within the present year the planned increase in the national income by 3.1 percent will be assured by lowering the metal-intensity by 2.5 percent and the energy-intensity by 1.5 percent.

In the future the importance of this trend in intensification will increase even more. And it is not just a matter of stating that the production of raw materials and fuel is becoming more and more expensive. It is also important to consider something else: we must be concerned about our country's future, about the generations that will replace us. Therefore intelligent economizing is a very important principle in our party's economic policy. "An economical, thrifty attitude taken by everyone to the nation's wealth," the author states, "must become not only an obligation and duty, but also an everyday habit, the standard of behavior" (p 105).

An important condition for the intensification of the economy is the improvement of planning and the entire system of administering the national economy. The economic mechanism, as was noted at the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, needs major reorganization. And in this sense much is being done. The Law entitled "Labor Collectives and the Increase in Their Role in the Administration of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" has been enacted. Steps have been developed to intensify the role of the economic levers in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. There has been an increase in the responsibility borne by the ministries, departments, and enterprises for the observance of the contractual pledges

and for the lowering of the production costs and the level of material expenditures. We are carrying out large-scale economic experiments that are aimed at the further expansion of the economic independence of the enterprises and associations and at the increasing of their responsibility for the final results of their labor.

The author emphasizes that in the system of planning administration at the present-day level there has been an increase in the role played by the scientific principles of cost accountability that were developed by V.I. Lenin. The cutting edge of cost accountability must be directed at the final economic results, at the economizing of resources, and at the improvement of the quality of output. The party devotes special attention today to the reinforcement of the discipline of delivering output and to the impeccable fulfillment of the contractual pledges.

The reader has the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the ways to form the agroindustrial complex and the purposes and tasks of the USSR Food Program for the Period Until the Year 1990. Large amounts of money are being appropriated for the development of the agrarian sector. During the past 4 years alone, the power-worker ratio in agriculture increased by 30 percent. There was an increase by almost one-third in the deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Our agriculture is carrying out on a broad scale the complete mechanization of vegetable and animal husbandry, chemicalization, and land reclamation. On the basis of the fulfillment of the Food Program, it is planned in the 1980's to achieve a substantial improvement in the structure of nutrition for our citizens in conformity with scientific standards. Today, it was emphasized at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex, we are confronted by the task of reaching higher goals in the production of grain and industrial crops and in providing the nation with foodstuffs, primarily meat, milk, fruits, and vegetables. The chief path for achieving what has been planned is the acceleration of the conversion of agriculture to the intensive methods of development, the achieving of a considerable increase in the yield resulting from the potential that has been created on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The highest purpose in the party's activity has always been and continues to be concern for the welfare of the nation. During the current year the entire increase in the national income will be directed toward social purposes. For housing and municipal construction alone, the state has allocated in 1981-1984, in excess of the 5-year plan, 9 billion rubles. There is justification for feeling that the assignments of the party's 26th Congress with regard to the 11th 5-Year Plan for such very important indicators as the increase in the social consumption funds, the training of personnel, the development of children's and therapeutic institutions, housing construction, and certain other indicators will be fulfilled. That means that during the current 5-year period 24 million young men and women will receive secondary education; 10 million will graduate from institutions of higher learning and technicums; and 50 million citizens will improve their housing conditions. The critical situation with regard to placing children in preschool institutions will be eliminated almost everywhere. Simultaneously there has been an improvement in the working, everyday living, and recreational conditions for Soviet

citizens. Steps are being taken to increase the production of consumer goods with a mass market, and to improve their quality. It is planned, during the current year, to renew in light industry as much as 35-40 percent of the shoes, sewn garments, and outer knitwear. During the past 2 or 3 years there has been a considerable increase in the sale of lumber and other building materials to the public.

With the use of specific facts the book reveals the idle talk of bourgeois ideologists who attempt to discredit or to belittle our achievements in all fields of economic and social life, which achievements are of importance to world history. And yet everyone knows that in our country we have free medical aid, free education, state social insurance, free apartments for the majority of the people, and low prices for transportation, energy and fuel. All this has an extremely favorable effect upon the structure of the budget in every Soviet family. In our country, noncommodity expenses constitute approximately 20-30 percent of the average family's budget, and the family can use 70-80 percent of its income to purchase commodities. But what does the worker in the West have left over from his earnings after he has paid taxes, paid for housing, for all kinds of insurance, paid to send his children to college, etc? How much money does he have to spend for transportation, heating, electricity, and many other services? In the USSR, for example, the cost of using public transportation is only a tiny fraction of what it is in the United States, and the expense for an apartment in our country is 7.14 percent of what it is in the United States.

However, the bourgeois ideologists remain silent about this. They have just one goal: to slander the Soviet system, the Soviet economy, the Soviet way of life, and thus to lessen in the eyes of the workers the magnetic force of real socialism.

"We have absolutely no intention," the author points out, "of prettifying the state of affairs in the Soviet economy. We have our problems, and sometimes they are by no means easy ones. I would like to note that the nature of these problems, their nature in the society of developed socialism, are completely different than in the capitalist countries. In our country these problems do not have a crisis-to-crisis, antagonistic nature. They are linked chiefly with the historical innovation and the scope of the tasks to be resolved.

"...Already one can see the formation of the national-economic structure with which our country will enter the 21st Century. And we deeply believe in the creative forces of socialism, in its victory in the peaceful economic competition with capitalism" (p 28).

A considerable place in the book is occupied by questions of the international economic ties, socialist economic integration, and the materialization of the detente. The economic cooperation that the USSR has with other countries fulfills two chief interrelated tasks: it promotes the carrying out of our country's peace-loving course in the international arena and contributes to the more effective use of the advantages of the international division of labor for the development of the national economy. At the present time the USSR maintains trade and economic ties with more than 140 countries throughout the world.

From year to year there has been a strengthening of the relations between the USSR and the socialist countries. Within the confines of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the most progressive forms of cooperation are being used. With a consideration of the interests of each of the fraternal countries and the common interests of the socialist community, long-term target programs have been developed and are being carried out in the field of energy production, agriculture, and the food industry, in the development of machinebuilding, transportation ties, and the production of consumer goods.

A new stage in the development of the socialist economic integration has been the Economic Summit Conference of the CEMA Member Countries, which was held in Moscow in June 1984. The documents that were accepted by the conference plan for specific and long-term measures to expand and deepen the cooperation among the fraternal countries in science, technology, material production, and capital construction.

Soviet citizens, whose lot it has been to withstand a large number of severe tests, take a profoundly sympathetic and understanding attitude toward the striving by the developing countries to overcome their colonial heritage, to eliminate their economic backwardness, and to put an end to hunger, diseases, and poverty. True to its international duty, the USSR, to the extent to which it is able to do so, is aiding the reinforcement in the developing countries of the state sector of the economy, and helping to create industry and agriculture and to train skilled personnel. To a large extent the complete expansion of cooperation has been aided by the practice of concluding treaties and agreements for a period of 10-15 years.

Our country is attempting to expand its contacts with the developed capitalist countries. But major obstacles are being encountered along this path. The book decisively unmasks the reckless, adventuristic actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, which set as their goal the occupying of the dominant positions in the world. By declaring a "crusade" against communism, the U.S. Administration links with this not only its political plans. By using all kinds of bans and sanctions that administration is attempting to restrain the dynamic development of the USSR. But nothing will come of that.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government is aimed at the preservation and consolidation of the peace, the development of cooperation with all countries, and the improvement of the entire international situation. The party and government are doing everything possible to turn the development of events toward detente, to keep the world from slipping toward war.

The guaranteeing of the peace is reliably served by the economic and defensive might of the USSR, our ability and our firm resolve to prevent any disturbance of the military-strategic balance, our striving to take all steps to reinforce the worldwide socialist community and to develop friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries.

Soviet citizens link all their historic achievements, hopes, and plans in the most direct manner with the Communist Party--the guiding and directing force in our society. The party has won its leading position, its honored vanguard role and it confirms that position by its selfless service to the nation, by its ability to express accurately the interests of the workers and to arm them with a reliable Marxist-Leninist program of actions.

This is the 67th year in which the party of Lenin--the well-tempered vanguard of the Soviet nation--has been firmly standing at the rudder of this major socialist state, personifying the noble goals and principles of social justice, democracy, and peace. It has completely justified the hopes of the workers and has confidently led our country through all its tests.

The inexhaustible source of our party's victories has been its ability to develop and direct the creative participation of the masses, to consolidate them ideologically and organizationally, and to lead them after itself. The sociopolitical unity of Soviet society, the fraternal friendship of the peoples in the land of the soviets, and the monolithic solidarity of the workers around the CPSU Central Committee--all of which have been forged by the Communist Party--have been and continue to be the pledge of our successful forward movement toward new goals in communist construction.

Soviet citizens, the author states, utterly trust the party and look confidently in to the future. They are well aware that the plans that have been set down for communist construction will be successfully implemented. That confidence has a reliable foundation under it. That foundation lies in the dynamic development of the Soviet economy, a development without any crises. It lies in the real guaranteeing of the full employment rate and the use of the creative forces of every citizen. It lies in the solidarity and indissoluble friendship among all the Soviet peoples. It lies in the tremendous, invaluable historical experiment of the working class, the peasantry, and the intellectuals, all of whom are building a new society under the leadership of the party.

N.A. Tikhonov's book "Sovetskaya Ekonomika: Dostizheniya, Problemy, Perspektivy" gives a clear idea of our achievements and successes. With all its content it indicates that Soviet citizens have ahead of them new and all-encompassing prospects that are linked with the socioeconomic development of society, the further rise in the level of national welfare, and the reinforcement of the economic might of our motherland--the bulwark of the peace and friendship of nations.

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NATIONAL

BRIEFS

COUNTERPROPAGANDA BIBLIOGRAPHY--Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 8, August 1984 (signed to press 30 July), lists on the inside front cover a counterpropaganda bibliography covering the period 1976 through February 1984 entitled "Voprosy Teorii i Praktiki Kontrpropagandy na Sovremennom Etape: Metodologiya, Metodika, Organizatsiya" published by the USSR State Library imeni V.I. Lenin, Moscow, 1984, 86 pages. [Editorial Report] [Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 8, Aug 84 [no page No given]] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda" Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1984]

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REGIONAL

GROSSU SPEAKS AT MOLDAVIAN WW II LIBERATION CEREMONIES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Aug 84 pp 3-4

[Article: "May the Nation's Exploit Live for the Ages!: Speech by Comrade S. K. Grossu]

[Text] My dear Vasil'y Vasil'yevich [Kuznetsov]!

Dear veterans of the Great Patriotic War!

Comrades!

Four decades separate us from 24 August 1944, when the fighting men of our heroic Red Army, after defeating the troops of the fascist usurpers at Kishinev, carried out the complete liberation of the republic's territory from the occupying forces.

For the Moldavian nation and all the workers of Moldavia this date is remarkable and perpetually dear. In marking it, we feel a profound sense of gratitude to the fighting men in our Armed Forces, and admiration for their unprecedented bravery and valor during the past war, which ended with the Great Victory of our Motherland over fascist Germany.

That feeling is not influenced by time. With the passing of the years it not only has not diminished, but, on the contrary, has lighted up even more brightly in the consciousness and achievements of new generations of Soviet citizens who are striving to be worthy of the exploit performed by their fathers and brothers who defended our socialist gains and saved world civilization from the brown plague.

Please allow me, dear comrades, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia [MCP], the Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet, and the MSSR Council of Ministers, to express warm and cordial congratulations to you and all the workers in the republic on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Moldavia from the fascist occupying forces and to wish you new successes in labor, good health, good fortune, and prosperity.

Our joyous holiday has been given special meaning by the awarding to the city of Kishinev of the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree. This act of historic significance has provided a high evaluation of the combat merits of the fighting men in the Red Army, the glorious partisans and underground fighters, and all the workers of Moldavia who fought bravely to liberate the

capital of the republic from the occupying forces. It expressed the recognition of the contribution made our republic's faithful sons and daughters to the Great Victory of the Soviet nation over a cunning and strong enemy, fascist Germany, and to the restoration of the war-torn economy, and also recognizes the successes that have been achieved in various fields of the economy, science, and culture.

From this day forth, our Motherland's award will shine brightly on the city's banner alongside of the Order of Lenin. This fills all of us with a sense of justifiable pride: those who, during the stern war years, defended and liberated the city of Kishinev and then raised it from the ruins and the rubble; and those who, having taken the relay baton from the hands of their older comrades, are today sparing no efforts to do everything to assure that the republic becomes even more beautiful and copes with the stupendous tasks that confront it in achieving further socioeconomic development.

It was with a great amount of joy that we all perceived the presentation of this high governmental award to the city of Kishinev by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov.

We are sincerely grateful to you, dear Vasilii Vasil'yevich, for your congratulations, for the warmth with which you spoke about the military and labor exploits of the people of Kishinev and all the workers of our republic, and for the advice given by you for the implementation of the critically important tasks that confront Soviet Moldavia at the final stage of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We are very grateful to you for having conveyed to us the congratulations, heartfelt statements, and good wishes of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Our nation, Communist Party members and nonparty members, remember well the years when Konstantin Ustinovich worked as the chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the MCP Central Committee and the time when he executed the duties of deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Kishinev-Leninskiy Electoral District. The workers, peasants, and intellectuals in the republic sense, every day, his careful attention to various aspects of their life, his concern for the happiness and prosperity of all the Soviet citizens, and for peace on earth.

We ask you, dear Vasilii Vasil'yevich, to convey to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko our heartfelt gratitude for his congratulations and good wishes. The workers of Moldavia are completely aware of the confidence that has been shown by him, and they assure dear Konstantin Ustinovich that, in the future, they will continue not only to preserve, but also to multiply, the combat and labor traditions of the party and the nation and to do everything to reinforce the economic and defensive might of our socialist Motherland, and will give all their efforts to the struggle for the complete triumph of communism.

Comrades!

The day is approaching when the Soviet nation, the nations of the countries in the socialist community, and progressive mankind as a whole will mark the 40th anniversary of the victorious completion of a struggle that was completely unprecedented in history on the basis of its scope and ferocity, the struggle against the most reactionary striking force of imperialism, Hitlerite fascism, which set as its goal the annihilation of the world's first socialist state and the establishment of world domination.

For the Soviet Union that war was a war of liberation, a just war. After inflicting a crushing defeat on Nazi Germany and its satellites, including royal Romania, the Soviet nation and its Armed Forces, under the leadership of the Communist Party, defended the cause of the Great October, protected the freedom and independence of our Motherland, and made a decisive contribution to the Victory over fascist Germany, to the liberation of the nations of Europe from slavery, and to ridding all of mankind of the threat of fascist enslavement.

The decades that have passed have demonstrated ever more brightly and ever more completely the stupendous historical importance of our nation's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. That victory, as is emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, completely revealed the advantages of socialism, its tremendous economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual capabilities, confirmed the powerful vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the nation, and the indissoluble union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the working intellectuals, and the friendship and brotherhood of the nations of the USSR.

It was the Victory of the Soviet state that had been created by the great Lenin, the Victory of its Armed Forces and of the world's most advanced social system. It was a Victory that was won thanks to the utter devotion to the Motherland and the party, thanks to the tremendous ideological steadfastness of the Soviet citizens -- fighting men in the Army and Navy, fighters in the national guard, the partisans and members of the underground, and the workers on the home front who, displaying mass heroism and overcoming the vicissitudes of the war, did everything to defeat the hated enemy. It was a victory of progress over reaction, of humanitarianism over barbarism, of socialism over the obscurantism of imperialism.

The inspirer and organizer of the victory of the Soviet nation was the Leninist Communist Party, which, by its multifaceted activity, guaranteed the solid unity of political, state, and military leadership, the unity of the army and the nation, the front and the rear, and raised the entire country in the mortal struggle against fascism, and which was truly a fighting party.

The path of the Country of Soviets to Victory was a long and unbelievably difficult one. It went through a large number of large and small engagements of the Red Army and through thousands and thousands of bloody combat actions in the fight for every city and village, for every foot of Soviet land.

The chief stage in strategic defense during the first year of the war was the historic battle of Moscow. After exhausting the enemy in heavy defense combat actions, the Red Army dealt a powerful and annihilating blow at the fascist hordes at the walls of the capital of our Motherland and threw them back hundreds of kilometers to the west. That victory was of tremendous military and political importance. It dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the German fascist troops, disrupted the blitzkrieg plan, and raised the morale spirit of the Soviet nation, the fighting men in the Armed Forces in our country, and all the antifascist forces throughout the world.

The enemy suffered a crushing defeat at Stalingrad, where the fascist army of 1.5 million men was completely destroyed. That engagement was the triumph of Soviet military art and meant the complete collapse of the military doctrine of the German fascist strategists. The Red Army carried out an operation there which, judged on the basis of its results and consequences, did not have any equal throughout the history of warfare.

One of the greatest battles of World War II -- the battle at the Kursk Salient -- lasted 50 days. In the course of that battle the German fascist army suffered a defeat from which it could not recover not even by the very end of the war. After the battle at Stalingrad and at the Kursk Salient, the strategic initiative changed over, once and for all, into the hands of the Red Army.

Subsequently, in the battles for the Ukraine, Belorussia, Leningrad, and the liberation of the Baltic republics and the Soviet polar area, the enemy's aggressive plans were completely crushed. Operations that were of tremendous importance in the final victory over the enemy were carried out in Poland, the Balkans, and the territory of Germany itself, ending with the taking of Berlin.

The most important operations in the past war, and the ones that are most outstanding with regard to their strategic and military-political importance, include the Yassy-Kishinev operation, which has gone down in the history of the Great Victory as a remarkable model of the military art, as a symbol of the steadfastness and massive heroism of Soviet soldiers.

It was immediately preceded by the breakthrough, in the spring of 1944, by the troops on the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts to the Dnestr River, the seizure of the cities of Soroki, Beltsy, Tiraspol, and other inhabited points in Moldavia, and their arrival at the USSR State Border -- the Prut River -- on a front that was 85 kilometers long.

As everyone knows, the Yassy-Kishinev operation began early in the morning of 20 August. The 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts had to break the resistance and destroy the opposing forces -- 47 enemy divisions and five brigades -- numbering more than 900,000 persons, as well as a tremendous amount of combat technology. After prolonged artillery softening-up, the troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, under the command of General of the Army F. I. Tolbukhin, broke through the enemy's defense and, as a result of four days of combat and their headlong forward movement, arrived at the Prut in the Leushen area.

There, on 23 August, they met up with the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, under General of the Army R. Ya. Malinovskiy, and encircled the Kishinev grouping of the German fascist troops.

As a result of a skillfully executed bypass maneuver and attack from the front, the troops of the 5th Shock Army, under General-Lieutenant N. E. Berzarin, on 24 August took by storm the city of Kishinev. The Red Banner of Victory was unfurled in the center of the city, symbolizing the completion of the liberation of Soviet Moldavia. It was raised by the fighting men of the 1st Battalion of the 273rd Rifle Regiment of Captain A. I. Bel'skiy.

During two weeks of combat action -- from 20 August through 3 September -- the Soviet Armed Forces destroyed 22 German fascist divisions, including 18 divisions that had been surrounded, and destroyed almost all the Romanian units and formations located at the front. Approximately 209,000 enemy enlisted men and officers, including 25 generals, were taken prisoner.

In the course of the engagements for Moldavia, the fighting men of the Red Army distinguished themselves by their stupendous exploits, their faithfulness to their military duty, and their readiness to give their life in the name of the defense of their Motherland.

When holding onto a beachhead near the village of Raskayetsy, eleven guardsmen under the command of Lieutenant B. S. Vasil'yev-Kytin, in the 34th Guards Rifle Division, over a 36-hour period repelled 17 attacks by an enemy battalion, but did not retreat. They were all awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. In recognition of the unprecedented bravery that had been demonstrated in the fierce combat actions during the forcing of the Dnestr River and in recognition of their holding onto the beachhead near the village of Gura-Bykuluy, Novoanenskiy Rayon, that high rank was awarded to 18 Soviet fighting men in the 52nd and 301st Rifle Divisions.

During the breakthrough of the enemy's defense near the village of Talmaz, Senior Sergeant M. S. Sannikov repeated Aleksandr Matrosov's exploit, by closing with his own body the embrasure of an enemy pillbox. In the area of the village of Yermokliya, at a critical moment in the combat, Privates 1st Class, Communist K. I. Gurenko and Komsomol member A. I. Gusev, taking bunches of grenades, threw themselves under enemy tanks and, at the cost of their own lives, stopped the enemy's advance.

High examples of military valor in the course of the Yassy-Kishinev operation and many other combat actions for the liberation of Moldavia were provided by the infantrymen, artillerymen, tankmen, pilots, combat engineers, and communications men -- all the fighting men on the two fronts. As a sign of recognition of their merits and to mark the victory that had been won, many regiments and divisions were awarded orders of the USSR; 19 units and formations were awarded the honorary name "Dnestr"; 26, "Kishinev"; and 27, "Lower Dnestr," and more than 150 fighting men were awarded the highest symbol of military valor -- the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. Tens of thousands were awarded USSR orders and medals.

During the severe war years the workers of Moldavia also displayed an inexorable will to liberate the beloved land of the occupying forces and their ardent patriotism. Nothing -- not the bloody regime, nor the physical reprisals, nor the frenzied propaganda -- could stop the holy struggle being waged by the Moldavian nation for its liberation.

In 1943-1944 two Moldavian partisan raid formations and a Soviet Moldavia detachment were fighting in the enemy rear; operating on the territory of the republic itself were two underground party rayon committees, and more than 70 partisan detachments, underground organizations, and groups which destroyed the occupying forces' personnel and equipment and carried out a large amount of work among the population. In recognition of the bravery and valor that were displayed in the battle with the enemy, hundreds of partisans and members of the underground were awarded high governmental awards, and N. M. Frolov and V. I. Timoshchuk were awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Many Moldavian partisans and underground members gave their lives in the combat actions for their Motherland. They include secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian KP(b), I. I. Aleshin; leader of the republic's party center, A. M. Tereshchenko; leader of the Kamenskiy Rayon party committee, Ya. A. Kucherov; former secretary of the party's Bessarabian Oblast Committee, Yu. A. Korotkov; partisan detachment commanders G. A. Posadov and M. Smilevskiy; and underground groups headed by P. N. Frunze, N. S. Keruntu, V. V. Trikolich, A. N. Romanenko, N. F. Gritsko; and others.

A selfless struggle against the occupying forces was waged by the workers of Kishinev, which, from the very first hours of the war, became a frontline city. Tens of thousands of its inhabitants went to the front as volunteers and participated actively in the construction of defensive structures and in the equipping of hospitals. The Communist Destruction Regiment that was created by the Kishinev party organization, as well as the national guard detachments, protected the military objectives and means of communication, annihilated spies and saboteurs, and, together with Red Army units, fought against the advancing enemy.

After occupying Kishinev, the occupying forces shot to death approximately 20,000 inhabitants. Tens of thousands of city dwellers were tortured in fascist torture chambers. But the city would not give in. For 1135 days and nights the people of Kishinev, displaying unprecedented bravery and not even sparing their own lives, carried out an unequal and merciless struggle against the enemy, making their best contribution to the approach of the Great Victory.

The sons and daughters of Moldavia, shoulder to shoulder with the fighting men and commanders of the multinational Red Army, fought bravely on all fronts of the Patriotic War. They participated in the battles of Moscow and Brest, Odessa and Leningrad, Sevastopol and Stalingrad, Novorossiysk and Kerch, Kursk and Orel, in the combat actions for the liberation of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics, and in the final engagement for Berlin. Many of them covered themselves with unfading glory.

The immortal exploit of Aleksandr Matrosov was repeated by our own Ion Soltys, who was awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. That rank was awarded

to a total of 18 persons who had been born in Moldavia, including V. A. Bochkovskiy, S. I. Bolgarin, F. I. Zharchinskiy, D. L. Kalarash, I.N. Koval', S. K. Kolesnichenko, Sh. M. Mashkautsan, M. A. Pavlotskiy, M. M. Plugarev, S. I. Poletskiy, G. G. Cherniyenko, P. A. Shcherbinko, and others. In recognition of heroism and valor that were demonstrated during the years of the Great Patriotic War, more than 250,000 persons were awarded USSR orders and medals.

We bow down to you and express the entire nation's gratitude to you, our dear veterans of the Great Patriotic War and heroes of the front and the rear! All the workers in the republic express to you, a truly legendary generation of conquerors, their sincere sense of respect and their warm love, their admiration for the majesty of the exploit that you performed.

We wish you good health, much happiness, and many years of active life!

Sons and daughters of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union participated in the liberation of Moldavia. During this exciting hour the workers of Moldavia once again send to the fraternal nations, and primarily to the great Russian nation, their profound gratitude for the liberation and rebirth of their land, and for having demonstrated, at a difficult time for Moldavia, the friendship and indissoluble unity of the peoples of our socialist Motherland. The Moldavian nation will continue to be grateful down through the centuries.

Comrades! The defeat of the fascist troops at Yassy and Kishinev played an outstanding role also in the historic fates of the peoples of Southeast Europe. The success of the Yassy-Kishinev operation exerted an influence upon the victorious outcome of the 23 August 1944 armed uprising that was carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party of Romania and that led to the fall of the fascist regime and to the changeover of Romania to the side of the anti-Hitler coalition. The rapid advance of the Red Army to the Danube and its arrival on the territory of Bulgaria made it possible for the Bulgarian workers, headed by the Communists, on the night between 8 and 9 September 1944, to complete victoriously the uprising that overthrew the monarchical-fascist regime. For the peoples of those countries a new era opened up, which, on the basis of the depth and width of the fundamental changes and on the basis of the prospects that are opening up, has had no equal in the history of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples.

The importance of the Yassy-Kishinev operation also consists in that the defeat by the Red Army of the Southern Ukraine group of fascist troops opened up the path for the rendering of assistance to our ally, Yugoslavia, and also for the offensive on Germany's last satellite, Horthy's Hungary.

We are speaking about this today because during recent years bourgeois historiography has done quite a bit of work to distort the history of the Yassy-Kishinev operation, as it has done for other outstanding engagements of the Red Army during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Attempting to justify the unrestrained arms race that has been undertaken by the Reagan administration, imperialistic propaganda vainly tries, under the cover of the myth concerning the "Soviet threat," to prove that the Yassy-Kishinev

operation can serve as an example of what imperialistic propaganda considers to be the aggressive goals that are typical of the Soviet Union, an example of its striving to conquer other nations and to force communist governments on them. There is also a ridiculous sound to the assertions made by certain American authors to the effect that a decisive role in the liberation of Romania was played not by the headlong offensive launched by the Red Army, but, rather, the bombing of Romanian cities by Anglo-American aviation in the spring and summer of 1944.

Recently the world has become the witness once again to the way in which, in direct contradiction to historically reliable facts, the leading figures in the capitalist countries have undertaken a new attempt to belittle the contribution made by the Soviet Armed Forces to the defeat of Nazi Germany. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the landing of the Anglo-American forces in Normandy, they spared neither their zeal nor their paint in depicting the "victory" of American weapons, which allegedly saved Europe from fascist enslavement. This falsification pursues the treacherous goal of misinforming the generations that do not remember, or have never even known, the history of the war that was unleashed in Europe by the criminal Hitlerite clique or how fascism was defeated.

But there is no hiding the truth of history. Grateful mankind admires and will continue to admire the bravery and steadfastness of the Soviet citizens, who, without wavering, opposed the bloody terror and violence of the Hitlerites with their own will, with their devotion to freedom, and who made a decisive contribution to the salvation of world civilization.

The war brought incalculable destruction to the Soviet nation. It cost the lives of more than 20 million of its sons and daughters. The Hitlerites destroyed 1710 Soviet cities and city-type settlements and more than 70,000 villages. The country's national wealth was reduced by 30 percent.

The fascist enslavers inflicted a colossal amount of damage in the Moldavian SSR. During the three years of occupation they transformed the republic's territory into practically a dead zone. More than a thousand industrial enterprises and objectives and almost 500 collective and state farms were destroyed, and approximately 50,000 apartment buildings and economic structures were burned. The direct losses alone came to 11 billion rubles. But the losses that were the most irreplaceable were the human losses. The usurpers killed approximately 64,000 Soviet citizens, more than 207,000 were subjected to tortures, and 47,000 persons were taken away as slaves.

A heavy trail was left by the fascist occupying forces in Kishinev. The newspaper of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, SOVETSKIY VOIN, wrote on the second day after the city's liberation, "No other major liberated city has suffered so much from desolation and the lack of humanity as Kishinev has. Entire city blocks have been converted to ruins. Many major and side streets are completely overgrown with weeds, and only a few people remain in the city."

With the liberation of the republic it was necessary to overcome the tremendous difficulties of restoring its national economy. It seemed that it would take decades to do that. However, in the strenuous and complicated

struggle to rebuild the destroyed cities and villages, factories and plants, and scientific and cultural institutions, the Moldavian nation was not alone. In the course of the work to rebuild the country there was a brilliant manifestation of the sense of the indissoluble fraternal solidarity of the peoples of the USSR. Trains came to Moldavia from all corners of the Soviet Union, carrying industrial equipment, machinery, and consumer goods. Thousands of highly-skilled specialists came from the fraternal union republics to aid the Moldavian nation. Together with them the workers of Moldavia, within an unprecedentedly short period of time, restored the national economy that had been destroyed by the usurpers, and gave a new impetus to its further development.

The postwar restoration, which required a colossal straining of the physical and spiritual efforts of the entire nation is also a great labor and moral exploit. Honor and glory to those who performed it!

During 40 peaceful years, during 40 years of inspired creation, Soviet Moldavia, together with the rest of our country, under the leadership of the Communist Party, rose headlong to new heights of economic, social, and spiritual progress. The labor of the entire nation, of all the generations of Soviet citizens, has created a developed socialist society in which our republic also occupies a worthy place, as an equal among equals.

During the briefest periods of time the national economy that had been ruined by the war was restored. Whereas quite recently our republic used to be called an agrarian one, today, thanks to the selfless labor of its sons and daughters and the unselfish aid provided by all the peoples in our country, it has been converted into a flourishing industrial-agrarian republic. The volume of industrial production in 1983, as compared with 1940, increased by a factor of 62, and the share of industry in the gross industrial product increased from 15 to 63 percent. At the present time in less than a week Moldavia's industry produces as much output as it produced in the entire year of 1940; electric power stations produce, in a 24-hour period, 2.7 times more electrical energy than was produced annually prior to the war.

The branches of industry have also been developing at high rates during the current five-year plan. During the past three years the growth rates for industrial production and labor productivity increased by 120 percent; in 1983, more than 86 percent of the increase in industrial output was produced as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The plan for the first seven months of the current year was fulfilled by the republic's industry as follows: for volume of production, 103.2 percent; for sale out output, 103.5; for increase in labor productivity, 103.7 percent. Planned goals were surpassed for the production of consumer goods and many types of output intended for technical-production purposes. The assignments for above-plan increase in labor productivity and the reduction of production costs were fulfilled.

The task of building up the production capacities and modernizing them is being resolved successfully. During this celebration year the "first-born"

enterprise in the republic's metallurgy industry -- the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant in the city of Rybnitsa -- will produce its first molten metal.

In the confident advance of Moldavia's industry, in the steadily increasing return on its production potential, a large amount of credit goes to the republic's working class, which has become not only the leading one, but the one that predominates in numerical size. It is thoroughly international in its makeup and its essence and is the bearer of such high civic qualities as political and ideological maturity, organizational spirit, a disciplined attitude, and labor and social participation.

Fundamental qualitative changes have also occurred during the years that have elapsed in the socioeconomic life of the village. Thanks to the scientifically substantiated agrarian policy of the party, the Moldavian SSR has been converted into a land of intensive agriculture that has been making a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. An agroindustrial food-supplies complex has developed and is functioning successfully, producing more than half the republic's national income.

A powerful material-technical base for agriculture has been created. The value of its fixed assets currently exceeds 7 billion rubles. The gross output of the branch increased in 1983, as compared with 1940, by more than 4 times. The production of sunflowers increased by 1.6 times; sugar beets, 20 times; tobacco, 26 times; fruits and berries, 6.7 times; grapes, 3.4 times; meat (slaughtered weight), 5.3 times; milk, 6.8 times; and eggs, 4.2 times.

The republic's workers achieved new successes during the year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Moldavia from the fascist usurpers. The plans for the first seven months for purchases of produce from animal husbandry were overfulfilled. The growth rates for procurements of livestock and poultry came to 10 percent; and for milk and eggs, 8 percent. A good harvest of fodder crops was grown. Sixty-five percent more hay was laid in, and 46 percent more haylage. A harvest of spicate and grain-legume crops that was rather good, judged on the basis of the conditions for the current year, was obtained. The republic harvested, on the average, per hectare 38.3 quintals of wheat, 36.9 quintals of winter barley, and 31.1 quintals of peas.

There has been a change in the social appearance of the republic's peasantry. The present-day worker in agriculture is a highly-educated worker with a good knowledge of the technology and the industrial methods of production. He is distinguished by a creative attitude toward labor, his enthusiasm, and his striving to achieve high final results. Rural workers take a profoundly responsible attitude toward the party's demands concerning the taking of all steps to intensify production and the best use of the opportunities that have been created for the successful implementation of the country's Food Program.

All the detachments of the intellectual class in Soviet Moldavia -- scientific workers, engineers and technicians, teachers and physicians, and figures in literature and art -- are working hand in hand with the working class to resolve the large creative tasks. The republic's national economy currently employs 402,000 specialists with higher and secondary special education. This

is 2.4 times more than in 1940. Every second or third inhabitant of Moldavia is attending school. There has been a headlong development of our science -- in the Academy of Sciences, the institutions of higher learning, and the industrial branches. The literature and art of the Moldavian nation have achieved a true flourishing: they have been developing in the inseparable unity with, and under the beneficial influence of, the entire multinational Soviet culture.

The development of the republic's economy and its intensification were the basis of the further rise in the workers' standard of living. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, the public's real income increased by 20.5 percent, and the payments and benefits from social consumption funds increased by 36.7 percent. As a result of the public's increased income, the annual volume of retail commodity turnover increased by 31 percent. During the past eight years there has been an improvement in the housing conditions for every fourth inhabitant in the republic.

Concern for the individual with his growing material and cultural demands penetrates all aspects of the creative activity of the CPSU. There has been an improvement in the working conditions, health protection, pension security, and the everyday and municipal services provided to the public. We are building schools and kindergartens, clinics and hospitals, clubs and houses of culture, sanatoriums, boarding schools and rest homes, stores and dining rooms, gas lines and water lines, we are improving and beautifying cities and rural inhabited points, that is, everything is being done for the benefit of Soviet citizens and to assure their happy life.

In their social policy the party and the government pay special attention to satisfying the needs and wants of the participants in the Great Patriotic War. The republic has a population of approximately 95,000 persons, of whom almost 14,000 are disabled. Approximately 10,000 families receive pensions as a result of the loss of breadwinners -- fighting men, partisans, and members of the underground.

The fate of every veteran is dear to us. And the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and the public organizations have no duty that is higher than devoting constant attention to the life, needs, and wants of the disabled, the participants in the war, and the families of fighting men who have died.

Everything that is linked with the improvement of the life and the everyday conditions of the participants in the Great Patriotic War must be done completely. And that means not only by virtue of the requirements of the law, but also on the basis of our own highest moral duty.

Comrades! We Soviet citizens have an excellent tradition that we received as a behest from Lenin: both during our everyday life and on ceremonial days, we should concentrate our attention on the unresolved questions, on the prospects for development, we should take a critical approach to evaluating the results of our labor. Following this good tradition, it is necessary to do everything not only to reinforce, but also to multiply the successes that have been achieved, to reach new, higher goals in carrying out the decisions of the 26th

CPSU Congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the MCP Congress and put all the unused reserves into action.

It is necessary first of all to intensify to the maximum extent the work to intensify production, to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of the economy, the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and advanced experience, to increase labor productivity and reduce production costs, and to carry out the technical re-equipping of the branches.

A very important task of the party and Soviet agencies and all the workers is the more persistent struggle to improve the quality of output. The republic is seriously lagging behind the increased needs for good-quality articles. Our indicators are lower than the average ones for the entire country, and it is necessary to achieve a decisive turning point in the entire job of improving the quality of output.

Much has to be done to increase the effectiveness of capital construction. Capital construction is directly linked with the improvement of the housing and cultural-everyday conditions of life for the people. Although, during the current year, the construction workers have been working better, the capital investments are still being used incompletely. During the remaining months of the year, we have all the opportunities to make up for the lag and to fulfill the construction plans.

Something that must be the object of constant concern is the further dynamic development of the agroindustrial complex. A very important task of the agricultural workers is the taking of all steps to strive to increase the return on the potential that has been created in the rural area and on the funds that are being invested, and to strive for highly profitable work by all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is necessary to guarantee the efficient use of every hectare, especially on reclaimed land, the increase in the harvest yield of agricultural crops, and the creation on every farm of a firm fodder base and highly productive dairy herds. The immediate task is to bring in without any losses the entire harvest that has been grown.

The primary obligation and a matter of honor for all the labor collectives in our republic is the maximum use of the capabilities of the socialist competition to guarantee the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, and to lay a firm foundation for resolving even more extensive tasks in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

An absolutely mandatory condition for the successful fulfillment of the assigned task is the further improvement of the style and methods of management and administration, as is required by the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the report submitted by the MCP Central Committee. It is important not to lessen the efforts to introduce exemplary order in all sectors, it is important to increase the responsibility of the cadres and the labor collectives for the final results of the work and for the reinforcement of conscientious labor discipline, organizational spirit, and order. It is

necessary to assure everywhere the broadest support of all that is the best that is born in the collectives.

Soviet citizens will have to resolve their creative tasks under conditions of the complicated international situation that has been caused by the reactionary imperialistic circles, primarily in the United States of America. Ignoring the lessons of history, the lessons of World War II, the Reagan administration in the White House has declared a "crusade" against socialism, and, together with its NATO allies, is attempting to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries in the socialist community. The United States is recklessly building up the arms race and, by its adventuristic policy, is placing mankind on the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The present-day situation, Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, requires us to apply constant and thorough efforts to guarantee our country's security and the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of Soviet citizens. Therefore the multifaceted and purposeful activity of the Central Committee and the Soviet government is entirely subordinate to the resolution of this vitally important question.

The workers of Moldavia, like all the rest of the Soviet citizens, entirely and completely approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and government. They are calm concerning their fate and the future of their children. This calm is based on the growing economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union and the countries in the socialist community. The revolutionary gains of October are being reliably guarded by our valorous Armed Forces, equipped with modern combat technology and utterly devoted to our party, our Homeland, and our nation.

Please allow me, in the name of the Communists and the entire Moldavian nation, to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet government words of profound gratitude and sincere thanks for the indefatigable and titanic activity involving the preservation of the peace, the easing of the international tension, and the unceasing reinforcement of our Motherland's defensive might.

In a situation when the aggressive imperialistic circles are increasing the tension and systematically organizing hostile ideological campaigns and diversionary actions against our country, greater and greater importance is attached to the indoctrination of the workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and to the development in our people of a clear-cut class position, high political vigilance, implacability toward imperialism, and conviction concerning the rightfulness and invincibility of socialism.

It is especially important to carry out this work among the Komsomol and other young people. And it is here that the role of the war veterans is inestimable. We are deeply grateful to them for the military-patriotic and moral indoctrination of the younger generation and we are convinced that they will be even more active in serving the cause of propagandizing the glorious combat traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet nation, and its Armed Forces.

Comrades!

The workers of Moldavia, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, are completely aware that they owe their tremendous successes in material and spiritual life to the wise leadership by the CPSU, to utter devotion to its ideals, and to the behests of the great Lenin. And so, today, on the day of this glorious celebration dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Moldavia from the fascist usurpers and to the awarding to Kishinev of the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree, the workers of our republic assure and reassure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally that they will always be true to the great Leninist banner and that they have no greater happiness and no higher duty than being in the fraternal union and well-knit family of brother-nations under the leadership of the Leninist party, working for the good of our socialist Motherland, in the name of communist creation.

May the unprecedented exploit of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War live for the ages!

Long live the glorious Soviet Armed Forces!

Glory to the Leninist Communist Party -- the time-tested vanguard of the Soviet nation, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Long live our great Motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

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REGIONAL

KUZNETSOV SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN WW II LIBERATION CEREMONIES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Article: "The Nation's Exploit Will Live for the Ages!": Speech by Comrade V. V. Kuznetsov"]

[Text] Dear comrades! The Moldavian SSR ceremoniously marks today one of the most important and most memorable days in our history -- the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the republic from the fascist usurpers. This glorious holiday is closely linked with another joyous event -- the awarding to the city of Kishinev of the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree. Please allow me, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet government, to express warm and heartfelt congratulations to you, and to all the workers in Kishinev and the republic, on this remarkable anniversary and on your having been awarded a high decoration by our Motherland!

With a sense of satisfaction I would like to convey to you, my dear comrades, what Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko told us with a great amount of warmth before our trip here. He spoke about his numerous meetings with the workers in the cities and villages of your beautiful land of "the sun at the zenith," with the people of Kishinev who had repeatedly elected him deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Konstantin Ustinovich asked us to express to all the workers of Soviet Moldavia his sincere appreciation for their inspired, selfless labor. He expressed his firm conviction that the republic and its famous capital will always follow faithfully the combat and labor traditions of the Soviet nation and continue to carry high the great Leninist banner.

Comrades! Every city, like every individual, has its own history, its own fate, its own unique biography. And a city that truly has a unique history is Kishinev -- one of our country's ancient cities, a warrior city, a worker city.

Kishinev was visited by many outstanding representatives of Russian culture, and it became an important connecting link in the development of the spiritual kinship and the common interests of the Moldavian and Russian peoples. For

three years A. S. Pushkin created his works in the city. Maksim Gor'kiy gave a long life in literature to the legends of Moldavian folklore.

Your city has occupied a noticeable place in the heroic chronicle of the all-Russian liberation struggle against the autocracy and the boyar and landlord system. The Decembrists and the Revolutionary Populists were active here. The Social Democratic movement was born at the end of the last century. On the initiative of V. I. Lenin, the first underground print shop of the newspaper ISKRA in Russia was created in Kishinev. That print shop played a tremendous role in raising the class self-awareness of the workers and in the creation of a new type of party. In the struggle for truth, liberty, and the Soviet authority, the best sons of Moldavia -- Mikhail Frunze, Grigoriy Kotovskiy, Sergey Lazo, and many, many others -- fought shoulder to shoulder with the representatives of the Russian, Ukrainian, and other peoples in revolutionary Russia.

The Great October Socialist Revolution brought true national and social liberation to the Moldavian people, as it did to other peoples of Russia. However, soon the light of freedom was extinguished. Royal Romania, taking advantage of the temporary weakness of the Soviet state, seized part of Moldavia. A bloody regime of mass terror was established here; the economy went into an extreme decline, and poverty and hunger took on unprecedented scope. One of the bourgeois newspapers of that time wrote about Kishinev that it had been transformed into a "dirty and gloomy hole."

It was not until after its reannexation, in 1940, into the free, well-knit, and strong family of Soviet nations, that Moldavia, which had always been, in the words of the chronicler, "a country on the path of all misfortunes," acquired genuine statehood and received the real opportunity for the complete and rapid development of its productive forces and for the flourishing of the national culture.

The perfidious attack by fascist Germany and its satellites upon the Soviet Union interrupted the peaceful construction in Moldavia also. Our entire vast country rose up in mortal combat against the fascist scum and the hordes of foreign usurpers. In the course of the Great Patriotic War one saw the demonstration, with tremendous force, of the monolithic unity of the party and the nation, and the inviolability of the union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the working intellectuals, and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. The inspirer and organizer of our victory was the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

High resistance and bravery were manifested during the war years by the people of Kishinev and by the entire Moldavian nation. Destructive regiments and detachments of the national guard fought selflessly on the territory of the republic. Underground party organizations, numerous partisan formations, and combat groups carried out aggressive combat and sabotage activities against the fascist usurpers. Neither the terroristic methods nor the violence perpetrated by the occupying forces were able to break the willpower of the Moldavian nation, their will to resist, or undermine their firm faith in victory and their utter devotion to their socialist Motherland.

Here, on Moldavian land, in 1944, one of the largest engagements in the past war and one of the most outstanding ones from the point of view of its strategic and military-political importance was fought here -- the Yassy-Kishinev operation. The high level of skill of the Soviet forces and the heroism of our fighting men are attested to by the fact that within only a few days a major enemy grouping was surrounded and liquidated. On 24 March the capital of Moldavian SSR, Kishinev, was liberated, and in approximately two more days the entire territory of the republic was cleared of the occupying forces. A considerable amount of assistance in preparing for and conducting the Yassy-Kishinev operation was rendered by the workers of Moldavia and its capital.

The political consequences of the victory won by the Soviet Army at Yassy and Kishinev are exceptionally great. The defeat of the enemy grouping contributed to the fundamental change in the military and political situation in southeastern Europe, and guaranteed the favorable conditions for the success of the antifascist uprising of the Romanian nation and the freeing of Romania from the fascist yoke, for the liberation of Bulgaria and the rendering of direct assistance to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and for intensifying the liberation antifascist struggle of the peoples of Albania and Greece.

All these things, comrades, are real historical facts.

In recognition of the exploits that were performed on Moldavian soil, more than 150 fighting men -- Russians, Ukrainians, Moldavians, Uzbeks, and representatives of other nationalities -- were awarded the high rank of Hero of the Soviet Union and tens of thousands were awarded orders and medals. Many Soviet fighting men died a hero's death. Their sacred blood has abundantly washed the Moldavian land.

After the liberation of Moldavia the workers of the republic had to practically create their economy anew. And the industrious, talented Moldavian nation, under the guidance of the Communist Party and relying on the unselfish fraternal aid of the entire Soviet nation, was able, within very short periods of time, to heal the wounds of the war, to achieve the prewar level of development of production, and to surpass it considerably.

The headlong upsurge of the economy, science, and culture of Moldavia has been the result of the victory of the Great October, the close cooperation among all the Soviet nations that were consolidated into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and is the brilliant testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. It is especially fitting to emphasize this on the eve of yet another remarkable holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the Communist Party of Moldavia. Please allow me to congratulate you cordially on your forthcoming celebration.

After the war, Kishinev also was reborn from the rubble. It delights us today with the beauty of its housing areas, the width of its avenues and streets, the majestic panorama of its plant and factory buildings, and its unique ensemble of parks and boulevards. Kishinev has become the republic's industrial heart, the true center of its science and culture. Here is where

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia [MCP], the Supreme Soviet, and the government of the republic are located and carry out a large amount of political and organizational work.

I am told that the name Kishinev means, in translation, "source," or "new source." However, it was only Soviet, socialist Kishinev that was able in full measure to justify the sense of that word. Your glorious capital actually is now, for all the workers in the republic, a mighty source of creative labor inspiration, a symbol of the brilliant upward flight from despair and doom to the heights of socialist civilization.

The awarding to Kishinev of the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree, is a convincing recognition of the contribution that was made by the people of Kishinev and all the workers in the republic to the Great Victory of the Soviet nation over Hitlerite Germany, to the restoration of the national economy that had been ruined by the war, and to the building of the developed socialist society. From this time on, the city's banner will rightfully display -- alongside of our Motherland's highest award, the Order of Lenin -- yet another order, the symbol of military valor and completely devoted labor heroism.

Today there are present in this room veterans of the party, the war, and labor, participants in the heroic engagements and postwar construction, by whose hands your beautiful city and the entire republic were returned to life. It is noteworthy that, alongside of veterans whose hair has turned white, there are representatives of the young generation who are successfully continuing the creative activity. Please accept, dear comrades, heartfelt respect and appreciation for your military exploit and for your glorious, selfless labor.

It seems fitting on this joyous holiday to remind you, my dear comrades and Kishinev residents of the remarkable words of the poet:

"May your age
Go on without limit.
May you always be
Prosperous, ebullient, and new --
The five-centuries-old brother of Moscow-capital,
The soul of Moldavia,
Order-decorated Kishinev."

Our solemn meeting is being held at a remarkable time. The February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which confirmed the successiveness of the domestic and foreign policy of our Leninist party and the stability of its course, have given a new and powerful impetus to the large and strenuous job that is being carried out to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee.

In an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, the Communist Party and our entire nation are entering into a period that directly precedes the next CPSU Congress, the 27th. Preparations are in progress for a new version of the Party Program, and the Basic Directions for the economic and social

development of our country over the long-term period. The entire country is preparing for the worthy celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War -- a historic date that is especially close to the heart and memory of everyone.

Soviet citizens have perceived with a great amount of inspiration the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the statements made by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. They completely support the long-term program for the work that is aimed at the further reinforcement of our Motherland's economic and defensive might, and at the improvement of the socialist state system and democracy and the communist indoctrination of our country's younger generation. Shock work, a businesslike frame of mind and self-control, initiative and a creative search, discipline and responsibility -- those are the qualities which, to a greater and greater degree, characterize today's moral and political climate in our country.

One also sees the consistent effects of that well-principled, party approach and frame of mind upon the specific jobs to be done. The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled in the USSR in seven months by 102 percent; the increase in production came to 4.6 percent, as compared with a planned 3.8 percent. The assignments for production of many of the most important types of output were fulfilled. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses in our country are working assiduously to bring in the harvest and lay in supplies of fodders. The situation is gradually correcting itself in animal husbandry. The material and cultural standards of living of the Soviet citizens are consistently rising.

The main thing now is to take all steps to give a stable nature to the noted tendency toward the improvement of the basic indicators of economic growth, to create a reliable base for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

"It will be correct," Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized at the April Plenum, "if each of us prohibits himself from easing up in any way. Concern -- or even, if you wish, alarm -- about the state plan should not leave us for a single minute."

Beating in the same rhythm as the rest of the republics is the labor pulse of Moldavian SSR. During the first seven months of the current year, the plans for the production and sale of many types of industrial output have been overfulfilled; an above-plan increase in labor productivity has been achieved; and the saving from the overfulfillment of the plan for the lowering of production costs has come to 0.66 percent. It is important that high rates of development are continuing in the branches that determine scientific-technical progress -- electrical engineering, machine-building and metal-processing, instrument-building, and electronics. The republic's "first-born" in its metallurgy industry -- the plant in Rybnitsa -- is supposed to produce its first molten metal soon.

The competition under the slogan "Let's go from the high quality of everyone's work to the high effectiveness of the collective's labor!" has taken on broad

scope. Something that has become the practical embodiment of this movement is the preterm completion of the plans for the fourth year of the five-year plan by many production brigades, shops, and shifts. Building up their successes, the labor collectives at the Styaua Roshie, Plodsel'khoz mash, and Vibropribor production associations in Kishinev, the Elektromashina Plant, the Kodry furniture and woodworking combine, the Garment Factory imeni XXII S"yezd KPSS, the Konfektsiya Garment Factory, and a number of other enterprises have pledged to fulfill the five-year plan as a whole ahead of time.

From the bottom of my heart I would like to wish the collectives the successful carrying out of this patriotic undertaking, and its broad dissemination throughout the republic.

I would also like to express the wish for the successful development of another good undertaking: the movement under the slogan "Let's carry out all shipments to the fraternal republics on time and with excellent quality!", so that, in conformity with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the strict observance of the contractual obligations can be guaranteed everywhere.

The level of development of agriculture in Moldavia is high. The republic is consistently carrying out a series of measures aimed at the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the agrarian sector of the economy, the development of the agroindustrial integration and the formation of interfarm cooperatives, the improvement of the production structure, the introduction of industrial technological schemes, and the improvement of administration. As a result, the rural workers, despite the vicissitudes caused by the weather conditions, have been achieving results that are, on the whole, stable.

There has been an increase in the purchases of grapes, tobacco, products of animal husbandry, and other output. During the current year the six-month plan for the sale of meat, milk, and eggs to the state has been overfulfilled. A good harvest of cereal and grain-legume crops has been grown and the plans for procurements of feeds and fodders are being successfully fulfilled. Soon the harvesting of the late crops will begin. The task today consists in taking the most thrifty attitude toward what has been grown, and in harvesting everything rapidly and without any losses.

Comrades! The successes, naturally, cause a sense of justified satisfaction. However, they by no means give any justification for placidity or complacency. It would seem to be correct, in the spirit of the best Leninist traditions, if, while giving just due to what has been achieved, we concentrate our attention on the unresolved tasks, of which, speaking frankly, the republic still has quite a few. The MCP Central Committee and the departmental administrators know the bottlenecks, shortcomings, and omissions. The CPSU Central Committee is rendering the Moldavian administrators a considerable amount of assistance in eliminating them.

In the December 1983 Decree of the CPSU concerning the work of the MCP Central Committee in improving the style and methods in the operation of the party organizations in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, mention was made of the republic's achievements in the development of the national economy. At the same time there was a clear

indication of the weak places and the areas where additional work is required, and ways were set down for eliminating them. That decree of the CPSU Central Committee, undoubtedly, has intransigent importance for the MCP. It serves as a reliable compass by which the republic's communists can verify their work, and persistently improve the style and methods in the activity of the republic's party organization.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Plenums of the party's Central Committee, and by the previously mentioned decree, the Communists of Moldavia and all the workers will take even more persistent steps to carry out the search for unused reserves and to eliminate all the obstacles on the path to the further improvement of the work indicators. It is important to take more rapid steps to implement our party's basic requirement -- the changeover of the development of the national economy to the intensive path.

Our party's Central Committee shows constant concern for increasing the role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in communist construction. The April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a special decree governing the further improvement in the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies. That decree, as well as the statements made by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, thoroughly analyzed the activities of the agencies of the people's authority, isolated the key areas in those activities, and revealed bottlenecks and shortcomings and ways to eliminate them.

In conformity with the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo recently discussed certain questions linked with the further improvement of the work of the Soviets and the intensification of their influence upon all aspects of the economic and sociocultural construction and the providing of services to the public. For purposes of improving the selection and permanent assignment of personnel to the rural and settlement Soviets of People's Deputies, the decision was made to increase the salary rates of the elected workers at the executive committees of those Soviets. Without a doubt, this is an important step in the further reinforcement of the rural and settlement Soviets.

The Soviets, under the leadership of the party agencies, are today given the responsibility of carrying out more actively the functions of guaranteeing the complete economic and social development on their territories, of raising the level of state guidance of economic and cultural construction, and penetrating more and more deeply into the problems linked with the raising of the national standard of living and with the improvement of the services provided to the public. There has been a consistent increase in the responsibility borne by the agencies of authority for the implementation of the state plans, the correct combination of the branch and territorial principles in administration, and the fulfillment of the pledges with regard to cooperative action, in a word, in all the questions that are linked with the carrying out of the party's course, a course aimed at the dynamic development of the country's national economy.

Much will have to be done by the Soviets in carrying out the school reform, in raising the educational level and increasing the rate of participation in

labor and social activities by Soviet citizens, and in indoctrinating them in the spirit of respect and friendship among all our country's nations and nationalities, love for the Soviet Motherland, and readiness to defend the great gains of socialism.

The practical actions of the Soviets in Moldavia attest to the consistent rise in the level of their work. They have begun to engage more meaningfully in questions of the further development of the national economy, have improved control, have varied the forms of the daily ties with the masses, and have increased the attention paid to the workers' statements and letters.

At the same time -- and this was justly pointed out at the session of the MSSR Supreme Soviet that was held in May 1984 -- the tremendous potential of the republic's Soviets is not being completely used, and the style and methods of their work require considerable improvement.

The republic's Soviets will have to do a substantial amount of work to arrive at the level of the tasks assigned by the party for the fundamental improvement of the situation with regard to the development of the production of producer goods and services for the public, the improvement of the work of transportation and the public-health and cultural institutions, the reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order, and the successful implementation of the school reform.

In a word, as was pointed out at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to strive for a situation in which the constitutional rights of the Soviets are used in full measure, in which the agencies of the people's authority actually guarantee that the workers take the most active, most conscientious, most self-interested participation in the administration of the national economy and all the affairs of society and the state.

In marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Moldavia and the bestowing of an award on the city of Kishinev, we render homage to those who, without sparing their efforts or life itself, fought against the enemy, defending the freedom, honor, and independence of our Motherland.

But remembering the war is not simply giving tribute to the past. The lessons of the Great Patriotic War -- as is pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee that is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet nation -- have intransigent importance. The chief lesson is that it is necessary to fight against war before it begins.

And it is that course that is being confidently and consistently followed by the Communist Party and the Soviet government. That line in the area of foreign policy is an especially critical one today, when the forces of imperialistic reaction, and primarily the ruling upper circles in the United States, are hatching delirious plans of world dominance and are conducting an adventuristic, militaristic course on the international scene. The arms race is being intensified at uncontrollable rates, and criminal, barbaric doctrines concerning a "limited" or "prolonged" nuclear war are being disseminated. At the same time, Washington is pushing to the limit the tension in practically

all areas of the world -- in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Central America. With reckless stubbornness, Washington is inflating the anti-Soviet hysteria, and carrying out actions that are incompatible with the high responsibility borne by the leadership of the United States as a country that possesses nuclear weapons -- the responsibility for the fates of its own people and for the fates of peace on earth.

Whatever area we take, we invariably find instances of the frank sabotage of our peace proposals by the American administration, that administration's stubborn lack of desire to take into consideration the will of the nations or the realities of world politics, and its striving at any cost to "repeal" the laws of social development.

Recently one has sensed to a greater and greater degree the link between the carrying out of the NATO plans for the placement of American nuclear-missile weapons in a number of Western European countries and the resurrection of the revanchists in West Germany. It can be seen from all indicators that, under the protection of the transatlantic missiles, they feel more confident and conduct themselves in a casual and provocative manner. There is also its own kind of logic, the logic of militarism, in the fact that, since the beginning of the placement of the missiles on its territory, West Germany has received the blessing of its allies for the production of heavy aggressive armaments. What is going on is an intolerable playing with fire, hypocritically concealed by ridiculous statements concerning the nonexistent "Soviet threat."

In this regard I would like to recall Comrade K. U. Chernenko's words: "Whoever keeps on his territory primary-strike weapons aimed at neighboring countries is premeditatively putting himself under the threat of a retaliatory strike, a reprisal strike. Whoever converts others into a target inevitably becomes a target himself. There must be complete clarity about that."

If we have had a peaceful sky over our heads for these 40 years, the credit goes primarily to the Soviet Union and its allies. The socialist community is the bulwark of peace. Both now and in the future, the party has done and will continue to do everything possible to defend the peace, to prevent the nuclear catastrophe. The guaranteeing of peace is the best tribute to those who returned and those who did not return from the fatal fields of the war.

The imperialists, within the confines of the "crusade" that they have declared, are systematically conducting a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, operating in an increasingly sophisticated and cunning manner, and putting into motion an entire system of means that are intended to undermine socialism and shake its foundations.

Actively opposing the aggressive course of imperialism, the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community have been proceeding from coordinated single positions. With every passing year there has been an increase in the solidarity of the socialist community. Convincing confirmation of this was provided by the results of the Economic Summit Conference of the CEMA Member Countries, and the bilateral meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties. We are also united and consolidated by our common political philosophy, the truth of Marxist-Leninist theory, and the

common struggle for the just cause of international peace and for the interests of the people of labor. And let no one doubt our firm resolve to guarantee our security reliably and to defend our socialist gains. The party's Central Committee and the Soviet government devote daily attention to the maintenance of our country's defense capability at the proper level.

In order for all countries to be able truly to feel secure, it is necessary, as rapidly as possible, to bridle the nuclear arms race and to eliminate all mass-destruction weapons. The Soviet Union, on its part, has repeatedly declared its readiness to act in precisely this manner, if the other countries will also follow its example. The Soviet large-scale constructive initiatives on this score are widely known.

Comrades!

All the Soviet citizens are working in an inspired manner for the sake of peace on earth. The fulfillment of the planned assignments, the increase in labor productivity, the increase in the effectiveness of social production, high organizational spirit and discipline -- those are the things which, under the present-day conditions, are not only a civic obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet citizen. And there is no doubt that the preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War will evoke a new wave of labor and political enthusiasm in each of our republics, in every city, rayon, and village, in every labor collective.

(V. V. Kuznetsov reads the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the awarding to Kishinev of the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Degree, and to the accompaniment of the tumultuous applause of the participants of the solemn meeting, attaches it to the city's banner. Everyone rises.)

Please allow me once again, dear comrades, to congratulate you warmly on the high governmental award that you have received and, with all my heart, to wish you, and through you all the workers in the city of Kishinev and the republic, the best of health, good fortune, and new labor successes for the good of our beloved Motherland. (Prolonged applause.)

5075

CSO: 1800/15

REGIONAL

CPSU'S KUNAYEV VISITS NORTH KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST

PM281107 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Greater Output With Less Expenditure"]

[Text] The main efforts of the working people of North Kazakhstan Oblast are now directed toward gathering the harvest rapidly and without losses, increasing the sale to the state of grain and other arable products, and replenishing feed stocks. While stepping up the pace of the cutting, threshing, and transportation of grain they are simultaneously taking care to prepare for the struggle for the next harvest, for the organized wintering of livestock, and for increased productivity. The socialist competition to successfully fulfill targets and pledges to mark the 40th victory anniversary is being expanded on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and at industrial enterprises and construction sites.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, has been familiarizing himself with the course of work in various sectors of the oblast's economy. In Vishkul'skiy, Sovetskiy, and Bulayevskiy Rayons he inquired about the organization of the harvesting and transport conveyor, the utilization of reserves for accelerating and improving the quality of harvesting, fall plowing, and seed cleaning, the organization of collectives' ideological and political education and their working and living conditions, and he talked to machine operator, stockraisers, rayon and farm leaders, and party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers. At the oblast center he inspected urban planning and amenity provision and the population's trade and consumer services. At the small engine plant he looked over an exhibition of consumer goods produced by the enterprise.

There was a meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv at which V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist party obkom, delivered a report on the development of the agroindustrial complex and the work of the party organizations to implement plans for further boosting the oblast's economy and culture. Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. There is no more important task for the oblast's communists and all working people now, he stressed, than to carry out the cutting and threshing of grain crops promptly and to a high standard and to deliver the

grain to the grain reception enterprises. Leaders and specialists and all collectives of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and of transport and procurement organizations are faced with the task of ensuring a high degree of organization, maximum output, and precise coordination with partners in every sector of production. The effectiveness of socialist competition among combine operators, drivers, and other participants in the harvesting and the rate of diffusion of advanced experience must be higher. The system of moral and material incentives is designed to achieve this more effectively everywhere.

The complex state of the grain and the caprices of the weather require skill and the able maneuvering of equipment on the part of every harvesting link and broad patronage by field veterans over young machine operators. At the same time it is necessary to be unrelenting in feed procurement and in all preparations for winter on livestock units and for growing next year's crops and to close off the channels through which grain, feed, potatoes, and vegetables are lost. More concern must be shown for increasing the population and productivity of livestock, including stock on subsidiary farms, and for increasing sale of meat, milk, and other livestock products to the state.

Mentioning the tasks of workers in industry and construction, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the importance of making wider use of the team contract and all effective forms and methods of organizing matters, intensifying the struggle for economy and thrift, assimilating new production capacities, and improving the quality of output, including consumer goods. The construction of housing, schools, kindergartens, creches, health care establishments, cultural institutions, and trade and consumer services enterprises must be accelerated.

In the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) plenums and the advice and instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, more effective measures must be taken to improve organizational and political education work and its style and methods. It is essential to carry it out daily in every collective and where people live, to increase exactingness toward cadres, to engage in the communist education of working people--primarily young people--in a more differentiated and specific manner, to improve leadership of komsomol organizations, to propagandize more cogently and more intelligibly the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and to struggle more actively to implement the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. Reports and elections in party, trade union, and komsomol organizations must be held to a high standard and the upcoming 27th congress of Lenin's party must be greeted fittingly.

The aktiv meeting gave assurances that the oblast's labor collectives will carry out the harvesting in a short space of time and without losses, lay in the maximum amount of grain in the motherland's granaries, fulfill the plans for the procurement of livestock and other agricultural products, and raise the pace of development of industry, capital construction, and all sectors of the national economy.

O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev and O.S. Miroshkghin on their tour of the oblast were V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party obkom; N.A. Bolatbayev, chairman of the oblispolkom; and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior staffer at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/28

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES EAST KAZAKH AKTIV

PMO21613 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "To Successfully Achieve the 5-Year Plan Targets"]

[Text] East Kazakhstan makes a weighty contribution to the economy of the republic and the country. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, the oblast's working people are working persistently to realize the targets and socialist pledges for the year and the 5-year plan and the Food and Energy Programs. Industry in the oblast is coping successfully with the plan. Construction workers are working better than last year. Reaping is in full swing in the fields of sovkhozes and kolkhozes which have grown a good harvest under complex weather conditions. Comprehensive preparations are being made for the wintering of livestock.

And yet not all reserves for developing industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy are being utilized. How to commission them more quickly--a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was devoted to this.

A.V. Milkin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, spoke about the measures being taken to accelerate the growth of industrial and agricultural production, to improve capital construction, and to carry out the grain harvest and other agricultural jobs. First secretaries of party raykoms--S.A. Kuznetsov of Shemonaikhinskiy Raykom, S.R. Sakeshov of Markakolskiy Raykom, V.V. Yakovina of Tavricheskiy Raykom, and S.L. Mamontov of Glubokovskiy Raykom--K.K. Kapyshev, chairman of Bolshenarymskiy Rayon's Zhdanov Kolkhoz, and V.L. Kolganov, director of Zyryanovskiy Rayon's "Nikolskiy" Sovkhoz, reported how labor collectives are struggling for higher technical and economic indicators.

Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. Still more efficient use must be made of the economic levers elaborated by the party, he emphasized, to realize the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) plenums and in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches. Stable successes will be scored only by those collectives where all teams, shifts, links, and sections work with full exertion of effort, the team contract is used to greatest effect, raw materials, fuel, and electricity are consumed thriftily, and initiative and a creative approach to work are displayed.

The strong industrial potential at the oblast's disposal can and must produce more better-quality output at a low prime cost. For this it is necessary to start up new industrial projects more quickly, modernize existing ones, and make the achievements of scientific and technical progress the property of every mine, plant, and factory. Special attention should be devoted to strengthening the raw materials base of the lead and zinc combine, the titanium and magnesium combine, and other enterprises and to the pace of production and the quality of consumer goods. It is necessary to improve capital construction, including the construction of housing, hospitals, and consumer and commercial enterprises.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized that, by relying on efficient coordination of the actions of the partners in rayon agroindustrial associations and on the patronal assistance of city dwellers, the working people of sovkhoses, kolkhoses, and transport and procurement enterprises must gather grain and pulse crops, sunflowers, potatoes, and vegetables without loss and overfulfill the plans for sales of these to the state. Maximum concern for this must be combined with the high pace of accumulation of coarse and succulent feed, its perfect preservation, and the preparation of the land and seeds for the next harvest and of livestock units for winter. It is necessary to accelerate the transfer of livestock raising to an industrial footing, carry out veterinary and pedigree breeding work more intensively, and increase sales of livestock products to the state and purchases of them from the population.

The improvement of work style, verification of the execution of adopted decisions, and the successful holding of report and election meetings in party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are of paramount significance for fulfilling socioeconomic tasks. There must everywhere be a scientifically substantiated approach to resolving problems, businesslike efficiency, principledness, and high personal responsibility for the entrusted sector. It is necessary to tackle more concretely the education of young people, the implementation of the school reform, the strengthening of the leadership of Komsomol organizations, and the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

The aktiv meeting gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will gather the harvest on schedule and in full, will significantly overfulfill the plans for grain sales to the state, and will cope with the targets for sales of other arable and livestock products and for the development of industry, capital construction, and transportation.

Participating in the work of the aktiv meeting were YU.N. Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and A.G. Statenin, administrator of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

At the oblast center and in settlements and villages of East Kazakhstan Comrade D.A. Kunayev familiarized himself with progress in resolving socioeconomic tasks. In Tavricheskiy Rayon, on the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz, and at the East Kazakhstan Sovkhoz-Technical College he inquired about the organization of the harvest and transportation conveyor belt, the dissemination of the experience of the best masters of high harvests, mass political work, and working

and living conditions and talked with veterans and foremost young workers of the fields and livestock units, with rayon and farm leaders and specialists, and with party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. A complex of the republic beekeeping station was viewed.

In the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk, at meetings with the lead and zinc combine's metallurgists the significance of enhancing labor productivity and the quality of the main output being produced and of consumer goods and of preserving the environment was emphasized. New residential and commercial construction projects were viewed.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by YU.N. Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; A.V. Milkin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; N.K. Abenov, chairman of the oblispolkom; and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/30

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV VISITS KAZAKHSTAN'S KOKCHETAV OBLAST

PM261227 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Utilizing Resources More Rationally"]

[Text] The grain farms of Kokchetav Oblast have already harvested 1 million hectares and are now harvesting the next million. Competing in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, they are stepping up the struggle to overcome the harvesting difficulties, carry it out in a short space of time and without losses, and hand over to the state as much grain as possible. At the same time, feed continues to be accumulated, presowing cultivation of the soil is expanding, and measures are being taken to further boost stockraising.

A meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv was devoted to questions of the better utilization of labor, material, and technical resources in order to resolve the tasks set by the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, delivered a report on the current work in the grain harvest and the mobilization of communists and working people to fulfill the plans for the development of agriculture, industry, and the oblast's whole economy. The following party raykom first secretaries reported on the state of affairs in the localities: P.D. Shcherba for Kzyltuskii Rayon, N.A. Shevchenko for Shchuchinskiy Rayon, YE.Z. Aytkhozhin for Zerensinskiy Rayon, and I.I. Nebesnyuk for Leningradskii Rayon.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the aktiv meeting. Every effort must be made, he said, to ensure that the grain is harvested promptly and the motherland provided with more grain and other arable products. Full use must be made of labor, material, and technical resources, socialist competition must be mounted more widely in the fields, on the threshing floors, on the grain routes, and at procurement enterprises, and the experience of frontrunners must be disseminated expeditiously.

Despite the great intensity of the grain harvesting, it is also necessary to perform other agricultural tasks successfully, gather the harvest of potatoes and vegetables in full, carry out fall plowing, clean seeds, ensure that

livestock will be kept fed and warm during the wintering period, and eliminate shortcomings in stockraising more resolutely. At the same time we must not lose sight of sociocultural matters in the countryside. Questions of attracting and keeping cadres on farms and creating good working, living and leisure conditions for them require great attention.

Mentioning the tasks of workers in industry, capital construction, and transport, Comrade D.A. Kunayev spoke of the importance--in the light of the instructions and advice of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--of making more rational and economic use of equipment, raw materials, fuel, and electricity, raising labor productivity and the quality of manufactured items more persistently, reducing their prime cost, paying attention to the profitability of production, applying the collective contract more effectively, and assimilating new capacities more rapidly. Construction workers are called on to hand over industrial installations, housing, schools, hospitals, clubs, and service enterprises within the set deadline, without permitting defects and seeking to reduce work costs.

Principledness, exactingness, and intolerance of instances of indiscipline, mismanagement, and irresponsibility must be rigorously observed in the activity of all party committees, soviets, trade union and komsomol organizations, and economic leaders. Improvement of work style, particularly in the placement and education of cadres, and the militancy of party organizations play a key role in averting and eliminating shortcomings and omissions. At the same time as tackling socioeconomic tasks, we must carry out the communist education of working people and show concern for the rising generation and the implementation of the school reform. The press, television, radio, and every ideological institution must take a more active part in this.

The aktiv meeting gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will make every effort to gather the harvest promptly and without losses, to hand over to the state the maximum amount of grain and other arable products, to cope with the plans for livestock product procurement and livestock feed provision, and to speed up the development of industry, construction, and the entire economy.

Taking part in the work of the aktiv meeting were O.S. Miroshkin, second secretary of the Lazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev familiarized himself with the state of affairs in various sectors of the oblast's economy. In the fields of the Zlatopolskiy, Voronovski, and Zelenoborskiy sovkhoses and the Dzhamantuz Rayon Special Farm Association in Shchuchinskiy Rayon, the Kokchetavski and Molodezhnyy sovkhoses in Kokchetavski Rayon, and the Kokchetav State Agricultural Experimental Station, he drew attention to the pace of the cutting, threshing, and transportation of the grain and to the organization of the struggle to avoid losses and stimulate high labor indicators and cultural-consumer, medical, and trade

services. The importance of using machinery round the clock was stressed in conversations with machine operators, rayon and farm leaders and specialists, and party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers. On the Zlatopolskiy Zovkhoz Comrade D.A. Kunayev inquired about the new Don-1500, Don-1200, and Yenisey combines, the ZHVR-10 wide-cut mowing machine, and the highly productive "Steepe" system with a 17-meter header. Explanations were provided by Lenin prize winner G.D. Chernyshov, chief designer and corresponding member of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; A.B. Pitsoyev, leading engineer of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; and N.I. Yermolenko, director of the Virgin Land Machine Testing Station.

In the oblast center a tour was made of the children's village, the Detskiy Mir store, the Dostyk tourist hotel, new housing and consumer projects, and the Vasilkovskiy residential area.

Comrades D.A. Kunayev and O.S. Miroshkhin were accompanied on their tour of the oblast by O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party obkom; V.I. Moiseyenko, chairman of the Oblispolkom; and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior official of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/29

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV VISITS KAZAKHSTAN'S PAVLODAR OBLAST

PM281141 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Important Tasks of Major Economic Region"]

[Text] The growth of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex, envisaged by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, is wide in scale. Increasing their contribution to the republic's fulfillment of the economic and social development plans, Pavlodar workers are taking an increasingly active part in socialist competition to increase labor productivity and output quality and reduce its prime cost. Rural workers, who have grown a good harvest, are making every effort to gather it fully and promptly. Measures are being taken to increase livestock numbers and productivity and to prepare comprehensively for the winter.

However, there are real possibilities to develop industrial and agricultural production, capital construction, and the oblast's entire economy much more rapidly and to make its share in the implementation of the country's Food and Energy Programs even more weighty. There was discussion of ways to make better use of available reserves at a meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv.

P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party obkom, described how party organizations and labor collectives are struggling to fulfill the targets in carrying out the harvesting, handing over grain and other field and livestock products to the state, and boosting industry, construction, the oblast's entire economy, and the working people's well-being. Information on the current work in agriculture, industry, and the boosting of the services sphere was provided by the following party raykom first secretaries: A.I. Koshevoy for Irtyshskiy Rayon; K.K. Ashimbetov for Pavlodarskiy Rayon; V.B. Syzdykov for Mayskiy Rayon; and N.F. Geger for Shcherbaktinskiy Rayon.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he addressed the aktiv meeting. Pavlodar Oblast, which is one of the leading oblasts in the republic's economy, he stressed, is faced with the tasks of stepping up the pace of work as much as possible in order to increase its role in the country's national economic potential even more. This ensues from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) plenums and the advice and instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko,

general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The scale of construction in Pavlodar's Irtysh region requires the special attention of party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organs and economic leaders. More specific and businesslike attention must be shown to questions of building the Ekibastuz power stations and other major industrial installations, assimilating commissioned capacities, and building housing, cultural institutions, health care establishments, and trade and consumer services enterprises. The output of coal pits, aluminum plants, oil refineries, ferroalloy, and other plants must be much higher. To achieve this it is necessary to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve labor organization in every sector, introduce advanced forms and methods of labor organization more widely, constantly save raw materials and fuel and energy resources, disseminate valuable experience more actively, and support good initiatives to the utmost. Forces must be concentrated on the most important avenues, and their dissipation among many installations must be combatted more resolutely.

Analyzing the state of affairs in the oblast's agriculture, Comrade D.A. Kunayev pointed particularly to the need to ensure high quality in gathering the harvest and grain on every sovkhoz and kolkhoz. Despite the bad fall weather, all the grain and after harvest residues must be preserved and millet, potatoes, and vegetables must also be harvested successfully. At the same time the pace of food accumulation, fall plowing, seed cleaning, and repair of livestock premises must be higher. The country expects as much grain, meat, milk, and other arable and livestock produce as possible from the farms.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of active political, organizational, ideological, and educational activity in all this. It is necessary to conduct this activity everywhere in the light of increased party demands, in close conjunction with economic tasks, seeking to make every measure carried out by party organizations effective. They are called on to persistently improve the style and methods of work, take care greater in the selection and training of cadres, pay greater attention to stepping up exactingness toward them, strengthen discipline and order, increase in every communist a sense of responsibility for the matter in hand, and show more resolution about ending instances of mismanagement and lack of organization. Close attention must be paid to improve leadership of komsomol organizations and developing mentorship. All reserves and potential must be brought into play in order to constantly increase the contribution of every collective to strengthening the economic and defense might of the socialist motherland--bulwark of peace throughout the world.

The aktiv meeting gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will gather the harvest promptly and without losses and will fulfill the plans for the sale to the state of grain and other arable and livestock products and for the development of industry, construction, and other national economic sectors.

During his visit to the oblast, Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the city of Ekibastuz. At Gres-1, the country's largest thermal power station, he spoke

to workers, leaders, and specialists of the enterprise and inquired about startup and tuning work on the eighth power unit, the collective's social development, and its ideological and moral education, particularly for young people. Explanations were provided by V.T. Kazachkov, Kazakh SSR minister of power and electrification, and his deputy B.G. Nurzhanov, general director of the Ekibastuzenergo Production Association. At the Bogatyr coalmine Comrade D.A. Kunayev familiarized himself with the organization of the work and the progress of the socialist competition to mark the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement and met with rotary excavator machine operators A.A. Sharipov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and Kh.T. Dosmagambetov, Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet deputy; rotary excavator team leaders A.A. Shishlov, USSR State prize-winner, G.V. Kilasev, one of the initiators of the shock vigil to fittingly greet the jubilee of the Stakhanovite movement, and V.Zh. Mukishev; A.N. Vekshina, member of a rotary excavator comprehensive team; and hero of socialist labor B. Sutzhanov, leader of a team of pipe layers at the Ekibastuzshakhtostroy Combine. Hero of socialist labor S.P. Kurzhey, general director of the Ekibastuzugol Production Association, described the construction and development of the Vostochnyy and Bogatyr mines.

At the Pavlodar Oil Refinery, Comrade D.A. Kunayev inquired about the construction of a slow [zamedlenneye] coking plant and the assimilation of commissioned capacities. He toured the new main post office building and other new buildings in the oblast center and visited the kooperator store.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; R.M. Myrzashev, chairman of the oblispolkom; M.G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR agriculture minister; and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior staffer in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/27

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV AT KAZAKH PARTY AKTIV ON YOUTH WORK

LD101844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting of the Kazakh SSR party aktiv took place in Alma-Ata today. There was discussion of tasks of the republican party organization arising from CPSU Central Committee decisions on the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol, the enhancement of its role in the communist education of the young, and the directions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on questions of work with young people.

The rapporteur, Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party, and other speakers emphasized that in the republic it has become a good tradition to give responsible assignments to the Komsomol. Young men and women look after the development of various sectors of the national economy and work in the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR, in trade unions, people's control and other public organizations.

It was noted at the meeting that at the same time the level of party leadership of the Komsomol in the republic and the activity of the communist union of the youth of Kazakhstan do not yet fully meet the requirements of the times.

The meeting of the aktiv determined ways of further improving work in this direction.

CSO: 1830/34

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN EDUCATION MINISTER ON VUZ ADMISSIONS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 3

[Speech by K. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education at a meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, date and place not given: "On the Eve of Admissions"]

[Text] Admission to higher educational institutions is an important socio-political measure, which concerns the interests of the broad masses of the working people. This was discussed at the annual and by now traditional meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee devoted to the state of preparations for the entrance exams, at which it was emphasized that a responsible approach to the selection of the most worthy high school graduates for VUZ entrance largely predetermines the success of all the work of training ideologically committed, highly skilled and highly organized specialists. For this reason the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party directs the VUZ's to select carefully the most worthy and able young people, especially from the ranks of the workers, kolkhoz members, those released into the reserves from the USSR Armed Forces, graduates of preparatory divisions, communists and CPSU candidate members.

A large contingent will be entering the republic's VUZ's this year. There will be 21,550 first-year students; 12,825 will be students in day-time divisions, 3,570 will be students in evening divisions and 5,155 will be correspondence students. More young people will be accepted at engineering, economics and technological VUZ's for specialization in the promising areas of machine building, automation and petroleum refining. The training of specialists in accordance with the needs of those branches of the economy which determine technical progress is being expanded.

The AZINEPTEKHIM (Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry) imeni M. Azizbekov is beginning to train engineering personnel in the development and operation of sea, oil and gas wells; in the organization and establishment of labor norms and in the machines and equipment for extracting oil and gas at sea. The

geological exploration and oil-industry departments will train engineers especially for the Ayumenneftegaz. The AzPI (Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute) imeni G. Sh. Aliyev will begin to train specialists in hoisting and transport machinery and equipment, and it will continue to train personnel in the technology of robotized production and the mechanics of robots, in automatic manipulators and robotized industrial complexes. The AZSKHI (Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute) imeni Agamalioglu will take into account the needs of the RAPO (Rayon agro-industrial association) and individual rural regions in training specialists in fodder production, selection, seed growing and breeding in general.

Preparation for admission to teacher training (pedagogical) VUZ's, which will admit 7,723 first-year students this year, has been carried out in the light of the tasks put forward by the school reform. It is particularly important for this group to include more young people who have come to the institute with recommendations from public education organs and labor collectives. The non-competitive admission of rural youth is expanding; the pedagogical VUZ's will accept up to 400 of them. A significant number of high school graduates will be accepted into programs to train teachers in two specialty areas; at the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin the range of these areas is being expanded. This year the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M.F. Akhundov will accept 1,075 young people from rural areas; admissions to its correspondence division will be increased.

It is already traditional for many of the leading VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the country to train personnel for the economy of Azerbaijan. This year 843 students will go away for their studies, including 733 students in first-year courses, 54 in upper level course and 56 in preparatory divisions. Specifically they will study in fields essential to the republic such as the automation of metallurgical processes, the technology of printing, railroad traffic management, powder metallurgy, industrial electronics, organization of the book trade, automation in agricultural production, etc. Some of the places in the social science departments at the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kazan, Rostov and Sverdlovsk have been granted to young men and women from Azerbaijan. In order to develop a number of branches of the national economy of the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and the rural regions a decision the government of the republic has decided that 914 seats will not be filled by competition. At the request of the party obkom those people of the indigenous population of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast who wish to learn agricultural specialities at the VUZ's of Yerevan will be granted non-competitive seats. The VUZ's of Azerbaijan accept representatives of Georgia and Armenia as students under cooperative

arrangements, and this year for the first time plans call for representatives from Georgia to be admitted to the republic's VUZ's. A group of young people will study at the AzINEFTEKHIM imeni M. Azizbekov and the AMI (Azerbaijan State Medical Institute) imeni N. Narimanov. As in previous years, a large group of young men and women from abroad will be admitted to the preparatory divisions and first-year courses of the VUZ's.

The republic's tekhnikums will accept 25,580 people, including 16,335 in the day-time divisions. The new Baku Machine Building Tekhnikum, which has been established on the basis of the six machine-building specialities of three secondary institutions, is still located in the village of Razin. But construction has already started on a new building accommodating 1,920 people in the village of "8y kilometr." This is one of the republic's promising technical SUZ's (secondary educational institutions); its establishment will continue the policy which we have adopted of further SUZ specialization. Following the same principle, the Kirovabad Polytekhnikum has been the basis for the development of two independent educational institutions: an electronics industry tekhnikum and an automotive tekhnikum. The petroleum, power, food and other tekhnikums have increased admissions in fields which are experiencing substantial personnel shortages, including those which are directly linked to the implementation of the Food and Power Programs.

The changes introduced into the admissions rules reflect tasks which arise from the Basic Directions in School Reform. As everyone knows one section which is being changed concerns the consideration given to the grade average on the secondary education document when a student enrolls in a VUZ. In the competition consideration will now be given only to the grades received by the high school graduate on the entrance examinations. Admissions committees at the VUZ's determine the range of special fields in which those people who have on their secondary education documents nothing but good or excellent marks (A's or B's) take two exams; if they receive no fewer than nine points, they are accepted by the VUZ. In accordance with the new rules, the admissions committees will take into account the vocational preparation of young people who have completed specialized secondary and vocational-technical schools. Their graduates who have received diplomas with honors or who have worked in their area of specialization for the designated period have been granted the right to enter a VUZ without participating in the competition. The right of preferential admission to pedagogical institutions is now enjoyed by people sent there upon the recommendation of the pedagogical councils in schools, specialized secondary educational institutions and vocational technical schools, public education organs, labor collectives and Komsomol committees. Privileges have been introduced for teachers, up-bringers, and masters of production instruction who have a se-

condary pedagogical education and no less than one year of service in teaching. If they are sent by the organs of public and vocational-technical education, they will be admitted to part-time programs which allow them to continue working; these programs are held at VUZ's which carry out the respective training on the basis of discussion instead of on the basis of examination results.

There is also something new in the rules for admission to specialized secondary educational institutions for the study of art. For the most part they take students with an eight-year education, with the exception of the vocal divisions of the music schools. But, after considering numerous requests, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education this year permitted young people with a ten-year education to be admitted. A mandatory condition for admission is active participation in creative life, which must be confirmed by the appropriate documents, issued by local departments of culture or by unions in creative fields. And one more change: secondary specialized educational institutions previously had the right to accept excellent, that is "A" students, without examinations; this also applied to educational institutions in the arts, and it turned out that an "A" student who had received a grade of "satisfactory" ("C") in his specialty could be given preference over more deserving students. For this reason it was decided to accept excellent ("A") students only on the basis of results obtained on the examination in their specialty. This year high school graduates who have completed general education schools with good or excellent grades ("B's" or "A's") will continue to be admitted without taking entrance exams (within the limit of 60 percent of the planned intake) to 19 of the republic's tekhnikums in 51 of areas of specialization in which there are acute personnel shortages.

The examination committees at the VUZ's and tekhnikums are now fully staffed with members who are among the most skilled teachers. The processing of documents and examinations as well as enrollment procedures take place with the aid of computers, and intra-VUZ television will be in operation. Other technical means will be used to provide broad publicity at examinations and to help eliminate the element of chance in calculating the results of the entrance procedures. The content of the examination questions and the subjects of written work are strictly in accordance with the requirements of the program for those entering VUZ's. The VUZ administrations and party committees have established headquarters for the examination of letters, complaints and suggestions from applicants and their parents.

The admissions committees of AzINEFTEKHIM imeni Azizbekov, AzPI imeni Ch. Il'drym, AzISI (expansion unknown) and AzINKH (Azerbaijan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry) imeni D. Buniatzade

have done a large amount of organization work to continue an experiment on the use of computer equipment to help with entrance examinations. As an experiment the AzINEFTEKHIM imeni A. Azizbekov has been permitted to change the procedure in those specialty areas for which the VUZ admissions rules specify both oral and written examinations in mathematics; for the first time this year the students will take one exam and two identical marks will be recorded. The API inostrannykh yazykov imeni 50--letiya SSSR (Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR) will use tape recorders for its foreign language entrance examination.

A great deal of attention has been devoted to improving the visual propaganda methods used by the admissions committees and to explaining the entrance regulations and enrollment procedures, the norms for grades and the procedures for submitting appeals. It is mandatory for the applicants to have a discussion with the members of the admissions committee. These committees consist of the most highly regarded teachers, who have experience in the objective analysis of applicants' complaints. Comfortable premises have been assigned for their work.

The VUZ's and tekhnikums are now making the final preparations for the start of the entrance examinations. The main tasks of the administrations and of the party, Komsomol and social organizations, as was emphasized at the meeting of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, is to increase the degree of organization and order, to create the most favorable conditions possible for the applicants, to approach every student in a principled and benevolent manner and to judge him or her in an exacting and fair manner. That is, to do everything to make the VUZ entrance examinations a genuine lesson in justice and objectivity.

8543
CSO: 1830/631

REGIONAL

BAGIROV ON HIGHER EDUCATION AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Unsigned AzerINFORM article: "Important Frontiers of the Republic's Higher School: A Meeting at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] At the stage of mature socialism the party has put before the higher school large and responsible tasks. On the threshold of a time important in its life--the VUZ entrance examination period--a meeting was held according to tradition in the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party (ACP). There was broad and comprehensive discussion of the organization involved in the process of forming the student body, and of pressing problems in the further development of the republic's higher schools.

The following were present at the meeting: obkom, gorkom, and raykom party secretaries; officials of ministries and agencies; university and college presidents; secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations at VUZ's and officials from the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education (AzSSR Minvuz), the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Komsomol Central Committee, as well as officials of the people's control organs and the mass information media.

K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, provided information on the progress of preparations for the entrance examinations.

The following people spoke at the meeting: I.A. Ibragimov, head of AzINEFTEKHIM (Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemical Institute) imeni M. Azizbekov; K.M. Bayramov, secretary of the party committee at Azgosuniversitet (Azerbaijan State University) imeni S.M. Kirov; M.I. Dzhaferov, head of AzSKHI (Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute) imeni Agamaliogly; S.G. Novruzov, head of AzGLYK (Azerbaijan State Institute of Physical Culture) imeni S.M. Kirov

and Major General A.A. Kasimov, military commissar of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the latest plenums of the Party Central Committee, the speakers noted that the republic's higher schools attribute great significance to the qualitative formation of the student body and to the organizational improvement of VUZ entrance procedures. Significant work has been done to provide young people with vocational counselling and assistance in preparing for the entrance examinations.

In the current year the republic's VUZ's will accept 21,550 young men and women, about 13,000 of them in day-time divisions. Training in areas related to the needs of those branches of the economy which determine technical progress is being expanded. In light of the tasks put forward by the school reform, 7,723 students will be accepted at pedagogical institutes; this includes expansion in the non-competitive admission of rural youth. This year, as in past years, many of the leading VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country will train personnel for the economy of Azerbaijan; plans call for 843 students to be sent to these places. In turn, the VUZ's of Azerbaijan will accept for study young people from Georgia, Armenia and Turkmenia. A large group of young men and women from abroad will enter the preparatory divisions and beginning courses at higher educational institutions in Baku.

The meeting participants reported on the work which has been done to prepare for the entrance examinations; to form admission, examination and appeal committees; to utilize technical means to provide publicity regarding the exams and to exclude elements of chance in summing up the results.

At the same time, the VUZ officials emphasized, there are still many inadequacies in the preparation and conduct of the examinations. Vocational counselling is not always linked to the personnel needs of a particular economic region of the republic. A number of labor collectives take a formal attitude toward programs which nominate young workers for study in preparatory divisions. Young people from rural areas are incorrectly chosen for non-competitive places. Negative phenomena have not been entirely eliminated from VUZ practices. The speakers provided reassurances that all the necessary measures will be taken to provide exemplary organization for the entrance examinations and a worthy student body for the republic's VUZ's.

K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, he said, attaches enormous significance to training personnel for all

branches of the economy, for science and culture and to improving the system of higher and specialized secondary education.

An important result of this work is that VUZ's and SSUZ's (specialized secondary educational institutions) every year accept the most talented and capable segment of young people, among whom there is an ever growing number of workers, kolkhoz members and their children; people released into the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army, as well as CPSU members and candidate members.

A powerful new impulse to the further development and consolidation of these traditions in the republic has been given by the CPSU Central Committee decree "Concerning the Activities of the Azerbaijan Party Organizations in Fulfillment of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU 'Concerning the Strengthening of Work to Consolidate Socialist Labor Discipline' and the decisions of the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on this question. At present the work to implement the requirements of these documents has become pivotal for the republic's party organization, for soviet and economic organs, and for all spheres of socio-political life.

In the series of measures which have been worked out and which are being implemented great significance is attached to higher and secondary education. This is certainly understandable. After all, higher education is the forge of personnel; the success of all our future endeavors will depend largely on what kind of specialists it trains, and on how firmly it instills in their consciousness a sense of discipline and organization.

In short, we must instill a sense of discipline and organization in future specialists through the entire structure of student life and through all the regulations of the higher school. And here, as never before, even the smallest deviations from procedures and lapses of order, or any manifestations of a lack of organization and discipline are intolerable.

As K.U. Chernenko has said, "It is essential for every educational institution to achieve an atmosphere of creative search, mutual respect and high standards, as well as intolerance toward any violations of law and ethics." And the high school graduate who crosses the threshold of the VUZ must feel this atmosphere beginning with his first examination.

Unfortunately, Comrade Bagirov noted, there are still many inadequacies in the organization and conduct of the competitive examinations. There is evidence of this both in the results of last year, and in the results of the already completed entrance

exams for the evening and correspondence divisions of the teacher training (pedagogical) VUZ's.

The institutes do not all consider in a timely manner the issues related to preparations for the new intake; the essential documentation is not always compiled in time and the examination committees are not always formed when they should be. There are still frequent cases in which only one examiner gives an exam. There are unjustified delays in marking written work, etc. Nor have such disgraceful phenomena as violations of the admission rules, protectionism, bribe taking and abuse of official position been eliminated.

The struggle against negative phenomena in VUZ admissions procedures is being conducted in an uncompromising manner, but it needs to be even further intensified. Every attempt to disregard the law must be crushed decisively, and a firm barrier must be erected against all loopholes. And this can be done only when the sense of organization and order have been strengthened and when a high level of precision and discipline have been achieved in all units involved in the organization and conduct of the entrance examinations.

At present the main task of the officials in the Minvuz (Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education), Minzdrav (Ministry of Health) and the Sportkomitet (Committee for Physical Culture and Sport), and in the higher and specialized secondary educational institutions is to eliminate these inadequacies, to take all necessary measures to ensure that entrance examinations are conducted on a high organizational-political and professional level, to carry out a qualitative selection of the best prepared contingent of graduates from the general education schools and from among the best production workers.

In the time remaining the administrations and party committees at the educational institutions must examine in the most careful manner all the issues related to completion of the admissions, examination and appeal committees, to include in these committees people who are honest, principled and who enjoy trust and authority in their collectives. Not one single instance of a violation of the admissions rules must remain unchallenged by the VUZ party organizations. The moral-psychological atmosphere at the entrance examinations, the prestige and good name of the educational institution will depend on this.

And in the future broad use should be made of the experience acquired by our VUZ's in the use of computer equipment. But I want to note that even a computer does not guarantee complete objectivity if unscrupulous people are responsible for the job. For this reason it is essential to start monitoring strictly the composition of the workers groups at the computer, as well as the

progress achieved in machine processing of the obtained data, and to determine more precisely the targets and criteria for evaluating the knowledge of high school graduates in accordance with the admission rules.

When he talked about sending young people to study in other cities, Comrade Bagirov directed particular attention to the need for careful selection of applicants and for an increase in the number of workers and kolkhoz members among them. It is very important for the the ministries' and agencies' relations with the students studying in the country's VUZ's to be business-like and for every student to have a clear and precise notion of his future job, work obligations and growth prospects. For this reason it is intolerable that there are cases of dropping out among students at out-of-town VUZ's. There are many inadequacies related to issues of keeping and using graduates and of creating good living conditions for them. Every year Gosplan, Minvuz and other ministries and agencies must work out in detail their plans for the training of personnel at out-of-town VUZ's, taking into account the requirements of the republic's economic development. Even now it is necessary to think through in a comprehensive manner the issues related to increasing the intake of students in the 12th Five-Year Plan in socio-political subjects, as well as in a number of other areas in which there are personnel shortages.

K.M. Bagirov talked about about the non-competitive admission of students from rural regions to the republic's VUZ's and tekhnikums, and he went on to emphasize the personal responsibility of officials in the Fizulinskiy, Imishlinskiy, Lerikskiy, Agdzhabdinskiy, Masallinskiy, Ismaillinskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Kedabekskiy, Pushkinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Zakatalskiy and Belokanskiy Rayons, who have approached this problem without the necessary responsibility; they have not ensured that the necessary number of young people are directed into studying. Certain other rayons are also doing a poor job of selecting applicants.

There are also inadequacies in the planning for personnel training on the basis of non-competitive admissions. Officials of the republic's ministries, agencies, citites and rayons frequently present applications to the planning organs without taking into account the real development needs of a given region. But Gosplan, and even the departments of the republic's Council of Ministers, limit themselves to summarizing these applications; they do not make the necessary amendments and corrections to them.

Young people who are sent for special-purpose studies at the expense of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, especially those who are outstanding production workers, constitute another problem area in which we do not always resolve issues at the necessary level. As in past years, the proportion of stu-

dents in this category in the republic's VUZ's remains extremely low.

In recent years party and soviet organs, as well as ministries, agencies and military organizations, have noticeably stepped up their work of providing military career counselling for young men, and of performing the qualitative selection and preparation of these men for admission to the country's military educational institutions. Speaking at an All-Army meeting of secretaries of Komsomol organizations, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, pointed out the enormous importance of the work of training reliable military personnel who are wholeheartedly dedicated to the Motherland. All the republic's cities and rayons now have selection committees and advisory offices, and additional classes in Russian and other disciplines have been arranged for the comrades who have been selected. At the same time the party and Komsomol organs of a number of rayons have not attached the necessary significance to this work. It is essential for the military commissariat, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Komsomol, the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the defense societies to increase their military-patriotic work, to improve the counselling of young people with regard to admission to military schools. In this regard K.M. Bagirov dwelt on the formation of the student contingent and on vocational counselling work, in which there is at times quite a bit of formalism. And indeed a smoothly-running system of vocational counselling and selection of young people should be established. Constructed on a strictly scientific basis and free from departmental interests, it will be able to reveal the attractive sides of the occupations necessary to the republic's economy and to make them truly interesting and prestigious. Naturally the schools have on their shoulders large tasks in this area. And it also follows that the reform of the general education and vocational schools put forward by the party stipulates such fundamental issues as the transition to universal vocational education of young people; the thorough modernization of the entire process of education and upbringing; a significant increase in the role of the school as a center for the socialization of children and adolescents and the strengthening of its links with the family and production.

School reform profoundly affects issues related to improving the entire system of higher education. Some of the tasks which must be resolved now are how to create conditions for the more thorough study of the basic disciplines at VUZ's, goal-oriented training of young people with regard to the conditions of a specific job, intensive recruitment of students for research activity, the improvement of teacher training, the raising of teachers' qualifications and the development of the material-technical base of educational institutions.

In this regard we need to carry out even more persistently the reorientation of the entire sphere of management of higher and specialized secondary education in the direction of ensuring the fullest satisfaction of the needs of the economy and mainly, of those of its demands which are linked with the transition of the economy to an intensive path of development. In connection with the school reform, particular attention should be directed to training teaching personnel for general education schools and vocational-technical schools and to strengthening all units of public education by means of highly skilled specialists. Gosplan, Minvuz and the republic's Gosprofobr (State Committee of the Council of ministers on Vocational-Technical Education) need to make--in good time--the appropriate changes in the plans for the training and retraining of teaching personnel and to stipulate an increase in the output of labor teachers, masters of production instruction and teacher-engineers.

It is essential to speed up the organizational-methodological restructuring of the entire educational-indoctrination process, directing our efforts to the resolution of the task of improving the quality of training for specialists. Under these conditions the higher school must not simply improve steadily the instruction and indoctrination of future specialists; it is also called upon to bring the educational-indoctrinational process to the outer limits of scientific-technical and socio-political frontiers in the shortest possible time. There must be more persistent work to develop in specialists a new type of economic thought; to raise significantly the level of teaching in economic disciplines; to improve the inter-relation between the theoretical and practical training of students in a given area, and to instill in them the skills of organizers and leaders of labor collectives.

In conclusion K.M. Bagirov expressed confidence that the collectives of the republic's VUZ's will conduct the entrance examinations at a high level and will work tirelessly to raise the level of training for specialist personnel, that they will make a worthy contribution to the cause of communist construction, and that they will ensure the successful implementation of the 26th congress decisions, the latest plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Participating in the work of the meeting were Comrades G.A. Gasanov, A.S. Denisov, S. Ch. Kasumova, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov, Z.M. Yusifzade, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G. Sh. Efenidiyev.

8543

CSO: 1830/631

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM ON KOMSOMOL, DISCIPLINE

GF301556 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum today. The plenum discussed the obligations of the republic's party organization derived from the CPSU Central Committee decision for upgrading party guidance to the Komsomol and increasing the Komsomol's role in inspiring youths with communist discipline and from the recommendations made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the question of relations between the party and the youths.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee; Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee; Mamedova, a metal worker at the Baku [word indistinct] factory; (?Veliyev), secretary of the [name indistinct] Baku mining tools factory party committee; (?Gasanova), director of [words indistinct] in Shemakhinskiy Rayon; Muslim-zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of Azerbaijan; (?Saradzhev), first secretary of the Astrakhan-Bazarskiy Rayon Party Committee; Suleymanov, [title indistinct]; General Mayor Vinogradov; Gasanova, brigade leader of [name indistinct] Kolkhoz in Zakatal'skiy Rayon; Sariyeva, director of secondary school No 180 in [name indistinct]; and Nabi Khazri Babayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, addressed the debate centered on the report.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov delivered an address rounding up the discussion. A decision was adopted on the matter discussed and a number of organizational and political measures were approved. The question of organization was also discussed. The plenum appointed Comrade Nuriddin Mustafayev as candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Also participating in the work of the plenum were Comrade Tishchenko, department chief of the CPSU Central Committee [name and title as heard], Comrade (?Brakhsonin), responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee; and (?Afnas'yev), responsible functionary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

CSO: 1831/402

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM100943 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held 29 September.

The plenum discussed the republic party organizations' tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and from the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of the party's work among young people.

The report was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

After the report there was a debate in which the following took part: F.E. Musayev, first secretary of Baku Party Gorkom; N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of Nakhichevan party Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh party Obkom; S.Sh. Mamedova, fitter at the Baku Domestic Air Conditioner Plant; A.A. Melnik, party committee secretary at the P. Montin Baku Oil Field Machinebuilding Plant; S.M. Gashimova, director of the Sovetskaya Ukraina Sovkhoz in Shemakhinskiy Rayon; D.M. Muslim-zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Ch. A. Faradzhev, first secretary of Astarinskiy party Raykom; A.A. Suleymanov, steelworker at the Azerbaijan V.I. Lenin Pipe-Rolling Plant; L.A. Vinogradov [not further identified]; Z.M. Gasanova, link leader at the S. Vurgun Kolkhoz in Zakatalski Rayon; S.G. Tagiyeva, director of the No 190 secondary school in Baku; and Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

The closing speech was made by Comrade K.M. Bagirov.

A resolution on the question under discussion was adopted, and political organizational measures were approved.

An organizational question was examined,

The plenum elected Comrade N.E. Mustafayev candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Taking part in the plenum proceedings were Comrade N.M. Tishchenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; Comrade N.F. Proshchunin, a CPSU Central Committee senior official; and Comrade V.F. Afanasyev, a Komsomol Central Committee senior official.

CSO: 1830/35

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ BOOK CRITICIZED FOR 'NON-DIALECTICAL' APPROACH

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by K. Mambetaliyev, graduate student, Kirghiz State University:
"Understanding the Dialectics of the Genre: New Book on Kirghiz Prose"]

[Text] Recently, the book shelves of literary critics of the republic have been filled with an interesting new work. The name of the work is "The International Factor and Psychologism of Contemporary Kirghiz Prose" written by I. Layliyeva, candidate of philological sciences .

The range of problems, discussed in this book, is defined clearly and accurately. First, is the international factor problem, understood as the collective ideological-esthetic experience of Soviet literatures. Specific manifestation of this factor in Kirghiz literature is defined by the author as the natural effect of the movement of the national art of speech into the system of cooperation and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the USSR peoples. In addition, the problem of psychologism in the creativity of Kirghiz prose writers is examined in a convincing form. The fruitful role of Russian classics in the historical fates of all Soviet national literatures is correctly noted in this plan.

Proceeding from the concept of the well-known literary critic, R. Bikmukhametov, of "recently written literatures developing by stages", the author develops the idea of the determinant role of collective artistic experience, which at the modern stage of their development becomes "the individual experience of the individual author", contributing to the attainment of important creative successes.

* I. Layliyeva. "Internatsional'nyy faktor i psikhologizm sovremennoy kirgizskoy prozy", Izdatel'stvo "Ilim", Frunze, 1983, 149 p.

In our opinion, all this is correct, and the only omission is that the indicated problems are not examined from the viewpoint of a dialectic relationship of the national artistic traditions and the classical experience of other nationalities in the developmental processes of Soviet literatures. It is namely the combining of the national experience and that of other nationalities that has become one of the essential bases for the professional formation of recently written Soviet literatures. Many contemporary attainments in the art of socialist realism would be impossible without this unity.

Creative mastery of the artistic experience of other nationalities, in which the leading role belongs to the experience of the Russian classics, has contributed to the qualitative embodiment of the principles of psychologism in recently written Soviet literatures. The works of Kirghiz prose, which are specifically analyzed by the author of this book, are evidence of this. I. Layliyeva analyzes the stories of A. Saspayev, M. Baydzhiev, O. Aytymbetov and the novels of M. Murataliyev, M. Seytaliyev, A. Stamov, O. Sultanov, K. Dzhusubaliyev and M. Gaparov, aiming to identify the characteristics of each writer's style. The attempt to compare the novels of Murataliyev and Seytaliyev, that is to examine them within the plan of intraliterary comparative analysis, is commendable. But, this attempt, unfortunately, is the only one in the book since the other authors in the book are isolated from each other, they are by themselves, without any connections to their predecessors or contemporaries. In other words, the author does not devote proper attention to the problem of interliterary and intraliterary order of succession, without which clear elucidation of the processes, taking place in any national literature, is impossible.

In the book a special place is devoted to the novel "Bitva" [Battle] of U. Abdukaimov. The characteristic features of this work are identified in detail and in a reasoned manner. But, the investigator has overlooked the novels "Ken-Suu" by T. Sydybekov and "Dolgiy put'" [Long Journey] by M. Elebayev, thereby diminishing somewhat the "novelistic" merits of the named literary predecessors of Abdukaimov, whose artistic traditions he creatively continued.

There is no doubt that Sydybekov and Elebayev influenced him, together with the powerful effect of Leo Tolstoy. The author touches on the question of contact relationships between the Kirghiz novel writer and the legacy of the greatest Russian classic writer. In our opinion, this question deserves more detailed study. Here, apparently, it would be particularly worthwhile to single out such a problem as the role and significance of artistic translation for mastery of the classical experience. Specifically, U. Abdukaimov translated many masterpieces of the Russian classics into the Kirghiz language, and this translating practice had to have a favorable effect on his original creativity.

I. Layliyeva devotes a separate chapter in her book to the psychologism problem in Ch. Aytmatov's prose. In her own way, she tries to show the contact points of his works with the creative power of Dostoyevskiy, Bunin and Auezov. Original critiques of Aytmatov's "Dzhamilya", "Proshchay, Gusary!" [Farewell, Hussars], "Ranniye zhuravli" [Early Cranes], "Belyy parokhod" [White Ship], "Pegiy pes, begushchiy krayem morya" [Piebald Dog, Running Along the Edge of the Sea] and the romantic novel "Buranny polustanok" [Small Station in a Snow Storm] will be of considerable interest to the reader. From our viewpoint, the shortcomings of the specific textual analysis are the overly extensive excerpts from the texts that I. Layliyeva cites to support her theoretical positions.

But, of course, the faults and omissions indicated above do not diminish the value of this research work. The book of the young Kirghiz literary critic, I. Layliyeva, will probably be received with interest by the readers because the modern achievements of Soviet Kirghiz prose are reflected in this book and the horizons of its forthcoming development as well as its esthetic future are outlined.

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